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Vol II No 093 14 May 1986

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[AFP]

CEMA AGRICULTURAL MEETING OPENS IN SFRY

LD131447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Portoroz, May 13 (TANJUG) -- The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member-countries will this year, too, continue the process of fostering development and modernization of agriculture. The application of latest agro-technical measures is expected to yield better crops this year.

The above was, among other things, set out at a regular CMEA standing commission for agriculture session, which opened at the Yugoslav summer resort, Portoroz, today.

During the five-day session, the delegations of seven East European countries, Cuba, Mongolia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will consider a series of questions pertaining to scientific-technical cooperation in the area of agriculture.

The Yugoslav delegation partakes in the work of the commission in keeping with the 1964 agreement between the Yugoslav Government and CMEA.

Today's first plenary session focused on the application of bio-technology and computer technology in agriculture with a view to achieving improved results in terms of quantity and quality of crops.

Special attention is to be devoted to research in the areas of agriculture and forestry, agricultural machinery development, preservation of forest -- the acute problem of CMEA countries -- and protection of plants and animals. As expected, the session participants are to approve an agreement on further mutual cooperation in these areas, within the framwork of the CMEA long-term agricultural development programme by the year 2000.

CEMA TRANSPORT MEETING BEGINS IN HUNGARY

LD131427 Budapest MTI in English 1225 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- A meeting of the directors of CMEA countries' transport companies opened in Siofok on Tuesday, with participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and, as observer, Yugoslavia. The participants are to discuss issues on cooperation with developing countries, transport to various countries and the economic organization of water, air, rail and road transport between the socialist countries.

A meeting of the CMEA standing commission for mining cooperation opened in Eger, with Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR and Soviet experts participating, to discuss issues on the development of open mines. The commission is to work out the programme of technical-scientific cooperation until 1990, and discuss the methods for quality control and computer controlled planning at open mines.

SED'S AXEN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE TALKS

LD131754 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Fresh talks between representatives of the SED, the CPCZ and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe took place in Prague today. Late this afternoon the heads of the delegations of the three parties, Hermann Axen, Vasil Bilak and Karsten Voigt, commented on the issues dealt with at an international press briefing. Here is a first excerpt from this press conference, at which Hermann Axen said, among other things:

[Begin Axen recording] Out of their great responsibility for peace and security, our parties regard it as necessary to inform the international public about the following: On 22 May, NATO defense ministers want to give their final approval in Brussels to the start of the production and stationing of new binary chemical weapons in the NATO Armed Forces. On 29 and 30 May, the NATO foreign ministers, at their council session in Halifax, plan to sanction this decision on the production of the most dangerous chemical weapon of mass destruction. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I would like to state here that this decision by the NATO bodies represents a new, extremely fateful step in the preparation of a war of annihilation. The adoption and realization of the aforementioned decisions mean a new spiral in the arms race concerning chemical weapons of mass destruction.

What are the aims being pursued by the advocates of binary-chemical arms escalation? In November 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan adopted a joint statement at their Geneva summit meeting in which there was a categorical agreement to accelerate the negotiations in the 40-state UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons. With the aim of realizing this agreement, the USSR delegation to the Geneva committee recently submitted new, wide-ranging and constructive proposals designed to facilitate and promote a swift conclusion to the planned international convention on a ban on all chemical weapons. The Geneva Disarmament Committee is to start discussion of these proposals at its routine session session which begins on 9 June.

However, even before this representative and official UN body started its discussions, the May NATO sessions are creating a dangerous fait accompli under pressure from the U.S. Administration: Namely, a decision to begin the production and subsequent stationing of a new quality and chemical weapons, that is, the binary weapon. This is a direct violation of an important commitment in the joint statement at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. We appeal to the peoples, the political forces, parties, parliaments and governments of Europe and also the United States: firstly, avert this new blow to world peace. No decision on the production and subsequent stationing of new binary-chemical weapons must gain validity and be implemented. All peoples and states -- particularly those in West Europe chosen for the stationing of the new binary-chemical weapons -- should work toward the acceleration of the negotiations on a world-wide ban on all chemical weapons in line with the agreement at the Geneva summit meeting. Secondly, it is now even more urgent to intensify -- in parallel with the negotiations on a global liquidation of chemical weapons -- the negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR and the FRG on the creation of chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. We appeal to all parliaments and governments interested in the creation of such a zone on our continent to contribute to the success of these negotiations. [End recording]

POLISH CSCE PROPOSALS TERMED 'CONCRETE'

LD022200 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 2 -- Poland was the first state participating in the conference of CSCE experts for contacts between people held in Bern, to submit concrete proposals, which might become a part of the final document of the conference.

Poland proposed that the meeting recommended the CSCE state to sign agreements on consular cooperation, legal exchange, especially in family and civil cases, as well as agreements on cooperation in health protection, which would, among other things, envisage free medical treatment in urgent cases for foreign visitors.

The Polish proposals were formally put down as the first free items on the Bern conference's list of proposals. They were granted a fairly warm reception by the delegates.

In one of his speeches, head of the Polish delegation Jerzy M. Nowack criticized some of the western countries partcipating in the CSCE for refusing to grant exist visas to a growing number of Poles, giving reason which had nothing to do with health or security matters.

Jerzy Nowak stated that in some instances, Poles carrying exist visas are being refused entry at border passes by some western countries participating in CSCE. The chairman also raised the problem of imposing entry restrictions by some western countries, questioned the number and sort of some questions included in visa application forms, to mention questions about the PUWP membership. Also, it takes several months to get a visa from some of these countries. Nowak also blamed some western countries for arbitrary arresting Poles abroad, treating them in a brutal and discriminating way.

ALIA ADDRESSES COOPERATIVE, DAM WORKERS

Visits Shales

AU071021 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- On the way to the agricultural cooperative of Shales, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped at the beginning in the cooperative of Shirgjan, that bears the name of the hero of the people, Qemal Stafa. The cooperativists extended a cordial reception to him. In one of the offices of the cooperative Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres and specialists of this economy.

I said to my comrades, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, that on the way to Shales I could not fail to stop in your cooperative, one of the first cooperatives of the country. I have often come here since the early years. At that time it was not such as it is today. Your cooperative has attained satisfactory results and I congratulate you for this.

Thousands of inhabitants of Shales extended a very warm reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia. Children present him with bouquets of flowers. He meets and shakes hands with the people lined up on both sides of the street from the beginning of the village to the center of the cooperative. At the meeting organised here the chairman of the cooperative informs the party and state leader of the work, achievements and new targets they have undertaken in the context of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. I listened with pleasure to the information given by the comrades of the agricultural cooperative of Shales, of the achievements in all the fronts. Naturally successes in the agricultural production are of decisive importance but your progress in education, culture and the mode of living in general draw ones attention. The fact that infantile mortality in your region is lower even as compared with the cities expresses once again in a synthesised way the high scale of the development of our socialist countryside, your progress in education and culture, the elevation of the wellbeing of the cooperativists, the emancipation of woman and particularly of young mothers, and generally the profound understanding of the policy of the party for good rearing of people and dynamic growth of population.

Your successes clearly speak of the correctness and magnificence of all that road traversed by the development of agriculture and of our countryside in general, on the basis of the line and policy of the party and of the light giving teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. We consider the socialist transformations of the countryside and the allsided development of the agriculture in harmony with all the life of the country as one of the greatest victories of our revolution, one of the main pillars of the achievements and the clear and sure perspectives that lie in store.

Agriculture is one of the main branches of our national economy. Through the work of all the patriotic peasantry and the material-technical base that has been created it has rendered an important contribution to the creation and development of our heavy and light multibranched industry. Today too it is the main backing for the independent development of the country to ensure the food for the people and the important sources of accumulation, to increase export and to elevate the wellbeing of all the people.

In the 8th Five Year Plan too which we have just begun, the party has defined great targets to further develop agriculture and to improve the life in the countrside, setting up new industrial objects which will directly serve it, making large investments for irrigation, the development of the livestock and in other directions and exploiting better the scientific potential of the country. This speak of the great possibilities that have been and are being created by our socialist economy, consistently carrying into effect the great principle of self-reliance.

The progress of agriculture has been and is a great problem of all the country, but laboring peasantry with its tireless work and efforts as always, is the decisive force of this development and progress on the road of socialism.

As our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have stressed, our plans and the development of production have and must always have as their fundamental aim the working man with all his material and cultural needs.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the importance of the initiative of peasantry, to create small livestock herds and on some problems at the present stage to deepen it. The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among other, considers the creation of small herds in the brigades as an important success on this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party I congratulate all the cooperativist peasantry of the country, that with a lofty revolutionary spirit created the small livestock herds in the brigades within a very short period of time.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some problems of the intensification of work and services to the spring crops, as well as to the necessary preparations for the harvesting threshing campaign and the tasks agriculture will be faced with in the future.

This year, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. These two historic events require more work and more results from all. It is our duty to see to November with as many victories as possible. This obligation stems from the great oath of the party and people to march resolutely on the road of socialism, on the road of Enver.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets again with the cooperativists who see him off with love.

Stops at Driza

AU081743 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- On his way to Gramsh, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped over in Driza. He was received there with love and cheers by the cooperativists. Men and women, little children gathered at the center of the cooperative. Comrade Ramiz meets with them. In the talk with the cooperativists, Comrade Ramiz Alia took interest in the problems regarding their supply with agricultural and livestock products, in their living conditions. They told him about the life in the village of Driza, about the creches, kindergartens and schools in which the children are brought up and taught, about their happy life. "I am very happy when I see you to be so much happy and learn so many goods things about you. I see happiness in the eyes of everybody" Comrade Ramiz Alia said.

"All of us are too grateful to the party," Comrade Ramiz Alia said. It brought us these happy days, it brought us the freedom and independence. It gave land to you and made you masters in these beautiful plains which contain great wealth. Before coming here we were in the place where the Banja hydropower station will be set. I am repeating to you now, what I told the comrades there: The houses which will be destroyed will be re-built in other places and they will be even more beautiful than the existing ones".

"Long live the party," they unanimously cheered.

"This hydropower station," Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, "will provide electric power as well as water for irrigation. When the plains of Myzeqe, Elbasan and Durres prosper, the hills and mountains of Gramsh prosper, too. The party cares for all of you. Let us work and struggle together, let us make Albania march forward and strengthen it even more."

Powerful hurrahs burst out from the ranks of the cooperativists.

"Let us pose together for a photo," Comrade Ramiz Alia invited them in those happy moments. It was a beautiful memory for the cooperativists of Driza. They saw Comrade Ramiz Alia off with love and promised him that they would achieve even greater successes in the future.

Tours Dam Construction Site

AU081756 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the place where the dam of the Banja hydropower station, one of the biggest projects of the 8th Five Year Plan, will be set up. He was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Celiku, by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, and the party and power cadres in the district.

Near the village of Banja, at the place where the dam of the hydropower station will be set up, Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the party committee of Gramsh District, Rapush Meta, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Nexhip Sala, a group of designers and specialists.

It is for some time now that the working people of the construction-assembly enterprise of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine and the "Rruga" enterprise have begun the work to set up the construction site and other objects, to open the roads and to build the bridge which will link the banks of Devoll River.

The director of the No. 3 study and design institute showed Ramiz Alia the design of this project and explained to him the main parameters.

"The dam," he said, "will be 100m high, and 400m wide. The hydropower station will have an installed power of 60.000 kilowats and will generate average annual production of 250 millions kilowatt-hours. The reservoir which will be created will reach as far as the town of Gramsh, forming a lake near the town but not overflowing it. It will carry about 700 million cubic meters of water, 400 million of which will be used for the agriculture."

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that attention should be devoted to the further increase of the area to be irrigated by this reservoir, in order to create the possibility for new investments and to utilize the funds with a higher efficiency.

The director of the reclamation institute showed Comrade Ramiz Alia the design of the irrigation system of the reservoir which will be created. "This reservoir" he said, "will begin to irrigate lands in the Districts of Lushne, Durres, Elbasan and Berat by 1988." He spoke later about the pumping stations which will be set up and the volumes of work to be carried out in the project.

"It is to the benefit of our economy to ensure profits as soon as possible from the investments made," Comrade Ramiz Alia said. "Above all this hydropower station will be of value for agriculture. Therefore it is necessary to commission it as soon as possible. Its water will contribute to the further increase of the yields and to a higher agricultural production. In this way we will create conditions for accumulation." Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the designer and the specialists and wished them success in the construction of the Banja hydropower station. Then he posed with them for a photo at the place where the dam of the hydropower station will be set up.

Meets Elbasan Cadres

AU081844 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the organs of the party, power, economy, mass organisations of the Elbasan District. The participants in this meeting which was held in the "Metalurgu" palace yesterday, received Comrade Ramiz Alia enthusiastically, cheering for our glorious party of labour. The meeting was also attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku.

On behalf of the communists and all the working people of Elbasan District, Xhemal Dymylja, first secretary of the district party committee, expressed the great joy for having Comrade Ramiz Alia amongst them. He informed him of the work and the achievements of the working class and the cooperativist peasantry in implementation of the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party, of the efforts made to further enhance the leading role, the educative work and the realizing force of the party organisations, to perfect the organisation and the management, the style and method of action, the control of the party on the frontal realization of the plan.

Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor amidst the joy of those present. It is the second day of our stay in the District of Elbasan. During this time we have felt a special pleasure. We got closely acquainted with the work, thoughts of the working people, we got in touch with workers and peasants, youngsters and pioneers, communists and cadres, who expressed everywhere their boundless love for the party.

I want to congratulate you for the successes you have attained. It is of special importance the fact that you have begun well this year, fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the first four months in all directions. It is important because in this way you begin well the whole five year plan, and because precisely this year we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. We have many obligations before these two great events. We must see to the 9th congress of the party as always, as Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted and as we went together with him, with fresh victories in all the fields. The outstanding traditions of our party, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on, are to realise always its responsibilities, its programs. Even in the most difficult situations it has never separated word from deed. The party of labour was formed in the heat of war, and although newly formed, it undertook the difficult duty to lead the people, to bring the freedom and independence to the homeland and it performed this sacred duty with full success.

The party undertook still greater tasks before the people after liberation. It charged itself with the duty to transform in a revolutionary way the society, the whole country, to liquidate every kind of oppression and exploitation of man by man, to strengthen uninterruptedly the freedom and full independence of the homeland, to develop productive forces allsidedly, to elevate constantly the standard of living of the people. We proudly say that our party has honourably carried out these aims, coming out always victorious before the people, before the future.

This tradition constitutes one of those bases which guarantee that in the future too the party and people will carry into reality the great and complex tasks we are faced with. That's why we have been and are optimistic for the future.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the development of Elbasan as an important economic and cultural center for the whole country, the development of pig iron smelting and the successes attained in metallurgy, where the scale of the processing of our minerals has been enhanced. He also spoke of the role of the working class, which constitutes the vanguard class in our country. The working class, he stressed, has gained the vanguard position always with work, with high results.

In continuation of his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia extensively dwelt on the achievements of the District of Elbasan in the sector of agriculture. He underscored the reserves existing for the development of fruit growing, not only for the District of Elbasan, but for the whole country, pointing out the special care the party has devoted to the development of fruit growing, making great investments to create new large fruit tree plantations. He also dwelt on the importance that should be devoted to the sector of stock raising and cultivation of vegetables.

In conclusion he expressed his conviction that the District of Elbasan will perform in the best way the tasks to see with as many successes as possible to the 9th congress of the party.

His speech was listened to attentively and was received with ardent applauses. The first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dymylja, thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for the advice and the tasks he laid down during these days of his stay in Elbasan and promised him that the working people and the cooperativists of the district, with the communists at the head, will frontally realize the plan of the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan and will see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with fresh successes.

'Unforeseen' Rally in Gramsh

AU081903 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia arrived in the town of Gramsh. The enthusiasm of its residents was unbounded. The cheers and acclamations "Party-Enver We are always ready" were heard everywhere.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the party committee and came out on the balcony of the building. An unforeseen but beautiful rally got under way. Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor amidst the great joy of the people present in the rally.

I would like, first of all, to wish everybody good health and all the best, and to convey to you the greetings of the Central Committee of the party.

Several years have passed since the last time I was in Gramsh, however, these few moments we are together are enough to show the great transformations that have made [as received] in your town. What the party has done in Gramsh and the whole Albania can be better noted in your joyful faces.

Our people enjoy good days, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. Our homeland advances with each passing day. This has been achieved through struggles and efforts our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made to bring Albania from darkness into light.

Both last year and over the first four months of this year, the peoples of Gramsh District have recorded good results on all fronts. I congratulate you all on these successes. They should encourage you for even greater victories. 1986 is a marked year. We shall celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. This congress will be a significant event in the life of the country, just like all the congresses of the party, because they have laid down tasks regarding the socio-economic development of the country from one five year plan to another and have given a new impetus to the work everywhere.

Such a congress will also be the 9th congress of the party. It will be convened in the conditions of a brilliant internal situation which has been strengthened uninterruptedly from one day to another. Our entire people in the countryside and in the towns, all over the country, are engaged in enthusiastic creative work. All the working people have launched great revolutionary actions to realize the important tasks set by the party.

In the current five year plan, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, the District of Gramsh will be at the center of the attention of the party and of the whole country, because a new hydropower station will be constructed nearby, in Banja. Above all, this hydropower station will be a great irrigation project, which will contribute to put under irrigation some 100 thousand hectares of land.

Education and Culture, which are important for the people, will also undergo great development. Socialism cannot be built without knowledge, without science. Our country cannot attain the objectives set by the party if it lacks people with allsided culture and if the achievements of the modern science are not applied.

The party is fully convinced the new successes will be achieved in the future and that we shall carry out the tasks facing us, because we have a heroic industrious people, who are linked and united like a fist round the party. The steel unity of our people round the party was expressed at its best in the recent elections on April 27.

The task facing all of us, the party, mass organisations and all the working people of our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, is to strengthen this unity ceaselessly, because it is the only way to carry socialism further and to strengthen the defence of the homeland. In this way we march resolutely on the road defined by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

At the end of the rally the first secretary of the district party committee Rappush Meta said: "The party and you, Comrade Ramiz Alia, made a great honour to the people of Gramsh today and aroused a great joy. This day will remain unforgettable in the hearts of the people of this town. We assure you that the people, under the leadership of the party, will turn the period till its 9th congress into a period of mobilisation in order to carry out all the set tasks."

Talks With Party, Other Cadres

AU081911 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Following the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres of the party, power organs, of economy and mass organisations of the District of Gramsh in one of the halls of the district party committee. The participants in this meeting received Comrade Ramiz Alia with joy and enthusiasm. Attending the meeting was also Comrade Hajredin Celiku.

The first secretary of the district party committee Rrapush Meta, said that today's meeting will remain a very important moment in the life of the party organisation of this district. He informed Comrade Ramiz Alia the work of the grass root organisation, which has aimed to analyse the directives of the party, to enhance the militant spirit and the mobilisation of the working people in fulfilling the tasks.

Cadres of different sectors spoke of the initiatives and actions they have undertaken in this jubilee year, the greater targets they have set to themselves in the context of the movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Amidst the applauses Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

In the end of the meeting, the first secretary of the district party committee Rrapush Meta, after thanking Comrade Ramiz Alia, who with his speech held at the rally in the town and in this meeting with the cadres, raised high the enthusiasm, promised him that the working people of this district, with the communists in the van, will see to the November celebrations with as great achievements as possible.

KAPLLANI ATTENDS RECEPTION AT CSSR EMBASSY

AU091435 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- On occasion of the day of the Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of the Czechsolovak Socialist Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Otto Jachek gave a reception at the embassy seat yesterday. Attending were the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CARCANI VISITS TEPELENE, MEMALIAJ WORKERS

AU111706 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA) -- The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani yesterday had a meeting with cadres of the organs of the party, the state power and the economy in Tepelene District. This meeting was also attended by the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci. The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Skender Kuci, who informed Comrade Adil Carcani of the impetus and mobilisation at work of the working masses in Tepelene District to frontally realize the tasks of the plan and attain the objectives of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver."

Leading cadres in the sectors of industry and agriculture spoke in the meeting about the successes attained and the new tasks they have set to carry into life the very precious instructions Comrade Ramiz Alia gave during his visits to the districts of Elbasan and Gramsh.

Then the meeting was addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani, who congratulated the working people of this district on the successes achieved in the field of production, particularly during the 4-month period, in implementation of the tasks laid down by the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party. He stressed among others that all possibilities exist to achieve higher results in industry, agriculture, livestock farming and in other fields.

Comrade Adil Carcani said that the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia are fully convinced that the working people of this district will score new successes on all the fronts of the socialist construction and the defence of the country, and in this jubilee year they will see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with even greater results.

Comrade Adil Carcani also went to the town of Memaliaj, where he met with the miners of this town. In the meeting organized in the hall of the "the Minatori Club," the mine's director informed him of the work of the working class in the mine, which has increased its efforts and mobilisation to carry out all the tasks of the plan.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Adil Carcani spoke highly about the work of the miners in this mine, who have always claimed distinction for their good results among other mines of the country. Comrade Adil Carcani said that the party has always displayed special concern for the miners, the backbone of the working class as Comrade Enver Hoxha has described them, for their working and living conditions. During the present five year plan these conditions will improve even more and their life will be more joyful.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of the mine the secretary of the party committee of the mine thanked Comrade Adil Carcani for his valuable advice and instructions. He promised Comrade Adil Carcani that, being in steel unity with the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the working class of the mine will work always with mobilization to carry out all the tasks in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress.

PAPER ON SUPERPOWERS' 'ARROGANCE,' TOKYO SUMMIT

AU111707 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA) -- A dangerous intensification of the arrogance displayed by the superpowers is being observed on the international arena. This is a phenomenon with very grave consequences for the present and the future, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for the entire world community. The forms and proportions of this arrogance have assumed such a development and extension which make it one of the main components of the foreign policy of the superpowers, an article of the newspaper "ZERI I" stresses among others. Like never before in the past this prepotency and arrogance is threatening many peoples and states and is serving as a catalyst of a world total war.

The action that the United States undertook against Libya, by bombarding cities and killing innocent people, was not simply an arrogant attack of a big imperialist country against a small freedom loving country. In a wider sense, the American strike was an expression of the prepotency and arrogance of a superpower, which grants itself the right to attack and strike any people or country which does not submit to the American dictate.

This arrogance gave also rise to the "right" of the superpowers for reprisals against peoples, a right which they seek to codify into an international law. The White House thinks it morally and legally right for the United States to attack Libya and threaten with military action Syria, Iran or any other country which opposes the American policy. Moscow, too, exercises the same right for reprisals in the organisation of punitive expeditions by its military forces against the Afghan people.

The superpowers accord to themselves the right to decide which people or country should exist and which should not, which form of regime or kind of foreign alliance a country should have, which are the rights and competences of a particular government in determining the domestic and foreign policies of its own country. The superpowers invest themselves with the right to attack any country, to dispatch military forces or airplanes to hatch up military coups d'etat or organize mercenary troops, to set up intelligence agencies and make diversions, to grant or cut off aid, to exercise control and dictate on the entire political, economic and social life in different countries and on a world scale.

One of the characteristics of the prepotency and arrogance of the superpowers is that it does not affect only countries opposing the American or Soviet policy, it does not affect only small or medium countries but all the countries without exception, including also the allies of the two superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses. The arrogance of the superpowers has a "global" nature like their hegemonist strategy which does not spare even the "allies." The experience of their relations with the United States and the Soviet Union has provided the European countries in the east and west facts testifying to the unprecedented prepotency and arrogance of Washington and Moscow, which always put the allies in a state of fait accompli even regarding problems of their own discretion. The joint statement "against terrorism" which was signed by the seven most industrialized countries in the Tokyo summit last week was drafted by the Americans without preliminary consultations with the allies. Likewise, the recent Soviet proposal on the dismantling of the two military blocs in Europe, NATO and Warsaw Treaty, was made with no prior consultations with the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The prepotency and arrogance that the superpowers are displaying on the international arena testifies in a convincing way to growing aggravation of the international situation. The party of labour of Albania has always drawn attention to these dangerous developments in the international life, emphasizing the indispensability of the resolute opposition to the aggressive and warmongering policy, the prepotency and arrogance of the superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stressed in conclusion.

FOJTIK SPEECH OPENS THAELMANN EXHIBITION

AU070644 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the opening of the Ernst Thaelmann exhibition in Prague on 7 April]

[Excerpts] On 16 April it will be 100 years since Ernst Thaelmann was born, the man who belongs to the msot prominent personalities of the German and international workers movement. Like Klement Gottwald, Georgi Dimitrov, and other representatives of the international workers class who had welcomed the Great October Socialist Revolution and become Leninists and Bolsheviks, Ernst Thaelmann continues to live in the deeds of the people in the countries of the entire socialist community. He lives in their efforts to lay the foundations of a new, communist civilization, in the realization of the principles ofsocial justice, humanism, and democracy, of friendship among the peoples and of peace -- principles that are inseparable from real socialism.

And he also lives in the historic struggle currently conducted by the world of socialism against the world of imperialism, and for further social progress and peace. Today this fight has become more serious than ever. For, the issue is to avert the terrible threat of a nuclear war. As is known, the road toward this was shown by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is theroad of gradual nuclear disarmament, which should be realized already by the end of this century -- a road of systematically building the comprehensive system of international security, based on the Leninsit idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The prerequisite for embarking on this road and for consistently following it is, first to put an end to nuclear explosions and tests of weapons of mass destruction, and not to permit the arms race to be transferred to outer space. The Soviet Union is persistently submitting constructive proposals aimed in this direction. The states of the Warsaw Pact organizations fully identify themselves with these proposals, and peace-loving people throughout the world are expressing agreement with them, too.

However, it is the U.S. Administration -- the government of the country to which the proposals are primarily addressed -- which is constantly turning its back on the proposals. We have here the obvious result of the influence exerted by the reactionary forces of imperialism, by the monopolies of the armament industry, and by the military-industrial complex -- by those to whom armament is yielding stupendous profits and simultaneously, as they believe, giving them the hope that they will at some time succeed in restoring imperialism's supremacy over the world.

Let us not forget: This is exactly the mycelium from which fascism grew in the past, this storm troop of the most retrogade and most aggressive forces of imperialism and its bloody fist. It was meant to destroy the communist movement and the Soviet Union. However, quite logically it became a threat to all progress, for the people's freedom -- and, as we ourselves have come to know, in certain instances also a threat to their very existence.

Today it has become crystal clear that the unleashing of a war -- and the regional conflicts that are constantly being provoked by American imperialists are threatening to grow into just such a war, a war which could also break out because of an unexpected technological breakdown -- would lead to the total and irredeemable ruin of civilization, to the extinction of the human race, and perhaps even life on our planet.

The constant ammassing of nuclear arms, and the psychowar which the imperialists are fanning against our countries, the terrorism which the United States has made into a part of its foreign policy (and which it is cynically camouflaging by its alleged mission "to take up the fight for freedom anywhere in the world"), the provocations accompanied by a show of force -- like the ones we are now witnessing in the cases of Nicaragua and Libya -- all this is exacerbating international tension and dangerously bringing closer the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Today nothing is more important than to prevent this catastrophe. Today nothing is more important than the cause of peace!

And to succeed in defending this cause means to unwaveringly bar the way of today's imperialist reaction and the militarist forces of imperialism. It means to merge into a single antiwar front all those who really wish to have peace and to isolate the world reaction. Socialism, the liberation, anti-imperialist and democratic movements, and all antiwar forces have the opportunity to erect an insurmountable barrier against the militarists' plans. The Soviet Union's peace policy leads to this action appeal -- the policy which is at the foundation of the new edition of the CPSU program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Undoubtedly, this historically significant document will strikingly contribute toward strengthening socialism's authority and achieving a new upsurge of the communist movement, enhancing its role in the struggle for social progress and peace.

And it is particularly in this context that we must recall what we consider the most important and topical aspect of the legacy left us by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters: It is undoubtedly the duty to conduct the fight for peace, to neglect nothing in this fight, not to succumb to any form of unbridled pacifism, and not to lose sight of the anthuman substance of imperialism, its total ruthlessness with regard to the interests and rights of man and nations, or its tendency to be aggressive and constantly to expand its power. And it is our duty not to underrate the demagogical efficiency of its propaganda machinery, the role of which has grown greatly in the last few decades. In fact, the managers of this machinery have learned quite a lot from Nazi propaganda, which they have perfected and made more "scientific."

Among the greatest enemies of the defenders of peace are illusions, and the belittling of difficulties that must be overcome in the effort to ensure peace. A few days ago Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, pointed out (in his talk with the chief editor of the Algerian periodical REVOLUTION AFRICAINE) that the imperialist reaction, and its aggressive elements which have mobilized in order to frustrate the results of the meeting between the top USSR and U.S. representatives in Geneva last year, would like to slam the door on this meeting. At the same time they would like, so-to-say, to set a dog's head on the Soviet Union's shoulders, to alleviate the realization of their militarist plans.

We know that part of this struggle -- and not a secondary part, either -- is the ideological struggle which, as the 17th CPCZ Congress charged us, we must conduct with responsibility, profound arguments, convincingly and offensively, and with awareness of the truth which lies on our side. We must not permit the enemies of peace and progress to wrap the nations in a net of lies and misinformation, or to confuse them in the basic issues which are the object of the historic struggle that is being waged in the present epoch. To understand the present times, to correctly orient oneself in the tangle of their events -- which, after all, one can do only from the positions of Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary ideology, the ideology of the workers class, this most progressive social force of modern history -- is one of the significant elements of success in the battles against imperialist reaction.

The socialist community, relying on the powerful Soviet Union, is the most important force in the broad anti-imperialist front. The USSR's authority and influence grow to the extent to which this community develops and strengthens, and proves its ability to ward off the expansionist plans of imperialism. That is why part of the legacy left by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters is also the duty to vigilantly protect and consolidate the unity of the states of the socialist community, which is the greatest achievement of the international workers class and progressive forces after the emergence of the Soviet Union.

After all, it is no coincidence that it is, above all, the forces of the reaction that are concentrating on disrupting the unity of the countries of our community, or at least on weakening it. Anti-Sovietism, nationalism, the search for conflicts and their exaggeration, the endeavor to turn the natural differences and peculiarities typical of every country into obstacles hampering our cooperation and integration -- as we know, the class enemy is constantly manipulating with them in the hope of making our joint course impossible. This is a dangerous course of action, even if only in view of the prejudices left by the past in the minds of many people. However, it is doomed to failure. In spite of the various difficulties, to which we are not closing our eyes, our community and the cooperation between our countries are developing, both within the CEMA framework and bilaterally, yielding significant results and convincing proof of the merits inherent in our common system, our common basic interests, our common ideology. Undoubtedly, the long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress, adopted at the end of last year by the CEMA member countries in Moscow, will provide an extremely important impetus for deepening our unity.

We also attach great importance to the development of all-round cooperation -- particularly cooperation which leads to the modernization of our economies and to the enhancement of efficiency between the GDR and the CSSR. The traditionally good cooperation between our countries is based on the unity of the CPCZ and SED and on the principles of socialist internationalism. It is favorably affected by the regular meetings of the top representatives of our fraternal states, such as those last November in Berlin, the suggestions of which are now being realized.

From these relations of ours, which are characterized by total mutual understanding, it is obvious that the grudge and distrust that marked the histories of our nations for centuries, have now been relegated to the past once and for all. This is the result of the historical break that took place as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the victory of the socialist revolution in both our states after the war. Here, too, we can speak of the viability of the legacy left by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters, which was followed up by Klement Cottwald and Wilhelm Pieck.

Deplorably, it is still dogged like a shadow by revanchism in the FRG, which is being awakened and fanned again and again. The official support given to it in the FRG by the top figures in the Bonn government is a warning sign. This is all the more so since, in spite of the lesson of the unhappy past, the FRG Government is far too willingly and zealously meeting the American Administration halfway in its militarist plans, as is shown by its agreement to join in the Pentagon's "star wars" preparations. Understandably, this alarms us -- we cannot erase the memory of our experiences after Munich.

Let the exhibition we are opening today in Comrade Ernst Thaelmann's honor, comrades, contribute not only toward a deeper understanding of this extraordinary and treasured person, but also help us in confrontation with history wo work with yet greater devotion to our communist ideals, to fulfill with yet greater consistency and determination the tasks with which we are charged by the party and by our own consciences!

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD130900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungary's foreign minister, arrived in the GDR for a 2-day official visit on Tuesday. He is responding to an invitation from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Talks With Fischer

LD131215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi, began their official talks in Berlin on Tuesday morning. At the start of the exchange of views they discussed the position and further development of bilateral relations on the basis of the commitments made by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. They see in the constant deepening of them an important contribution to the more rapid solution of the ambitious tasks of socialist construction in the two countries, and to the strengthening of the community of the socialist states.

In the discussion of topical questions on the international situation, they expressed deep concern at the increase in tensions prompted by the course of arms buildup and confrontation being pursued by imperialism, and at the serious dangers for mankind arising from them. Both politicians reiterated their firm conviction that the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact members and especially the comprehensive peace initiatives of the USSR indicate a viable path for all to call a halt to this development in order to banish the danger of nuclear war and thus to initiate a change for the better. The talks are continuing.

Further Details

LD132318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Hungary's foreign minister Peter Varkonyi has been on an official visit to the GDR since this morning. After the Hungarian guest honored the victims of militarism and fascism at the memorial in Unter den Linden, the official talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi began at the Foreign Ministry. This evening Minister Fischer gave a dinner for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace. Here is Klaus Franke reporting:

[Franke] Regular meetings between the foreign minister of socialist fraternal countries, a review of progress achieved and mapping out of new steps for the expansion of bilateral relations have for decades been part of the proven mechanism of cooperation among the states in our community. This also applies to the talks between Oskar Fischer and his Hungarian counterpart, Dr Peter Varkonyi. The guest from Budapest came only 3 weeks after the end of the 11th SED Congress, at which it was decided to further expand our close cooperation with the other fraternal states, in line with the comprehensive system of treaties. The programs for cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 were given particular emphasis here . The relevant stipulations for deepened relations in this sphere between the GDR and Hungary were signed over half a year ago by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in Budapest. We want to ensure, through joint, more effective utilization of our efficient economic and scientific potential, a speeding up of the intensification process in the economy and thus an even better satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people.

Oskar Fischer and Peter Varkonyi referred to these foundations of our cooperation both in their official talks that started this morning, and in their toasts at the dinner in the Unter den Linden palace and praised the successful work in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP. Naturally their talks then focused on questions concerning the exacerbated international situation brought about by the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation. They referred to the dangers of the star-wars policy and military provocations to world peace such as the U.S. attack on Libya.

Dr Peter Varkonyi also underlined the importance, in world political terms, of the Soviet Union's peace offensive and businesslike and feasible proposals submitted particularly since the start of the year. He then referred to Hungary's contribution to reducing international tensions. He said his country is strengthening its cooperation with its friends and is continuing its dialogue with Western countries in order to contribute to an improvement in the international atmosphere and an increase in confidence. It has a high regard for the foreign policy efforts of our friends in the GDR, which are aimed in the same direction, the minister added. On the eve of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact organization, both ministers also underlined the role of our joint defense alliance as well as economic integration in the CEMA. As the most important forum for coordinating our efforts, the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact has great importance, said Peter Varkonyi, and assured his host that Hungary would do its utmost to ensure that the forthcoming deliberations in Budapest run a successful course and bring the realization of our joint peace goals nearer.

Dinner Toasts

LD132307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- Tuesday evening in Berlin the foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi, underlined the firm anchoring of the GDR and the Hungarian PR in the socialist community. At a dinner given by the GDR foreign minister in honor of his Hungarian guest, they praised the high level of relations between the two countries. The gathering in the Unter den Linden Palace was attended by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other public figures.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer stressed that the SED and MSZMP and the two states regarded the unshakeable militant community with the CPSU and the land of Lenin in particular as a guarantee for their further successful progress. "The GDR and the Hungarian PR are firmly anchored in the socialist community. They fulfill their obligation in the fraternal way and draw strength from membership of the Warsaw Pact and the deepening of socialist economic integration, which will attain a totally new quality through the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000." Referring to the 11th SED Congress, whose discussions were marked by the idea that the increasing attraction and strength of socialism make peace more secure, the foreign minister stated: "The German workers' and peasants' state takes seriously the responsibility resulting from the lessons of history that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace." The U.S. star-wars program however increased the danger of the future of mankind slipping out of the hands of the politicians and coming under the influence of automated military-technological systems.

It remains a foremost task of the present, said the foreign minister, to preserve peace for mankind through deeds and above all avert the danger of a nuclear missile war. The USSR's magnificent program for entering the third millennium free of nuclear weapons, to which Mikhail Gorbachev added important new proposals, was described by Oskar Fischer as an alternative of socialism to the course of war of imperialism. At the same time, these offers of realism and reason made it clear that the socialist states make no demand for greater security than the other side. A return to detente in international relations is feasible if all forces of peace united their efforts. With this aim in mind the GDR is conducting a dialogue for peace and businesslike cooperation in bilateral relations as well as in international organizations at multilateral conferences.

Long-term impulses had emanated from the meeting between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar for the all-round shaping of relations. "The fraternal cooperation between our parties and states also point the way in the further socialist development of our countries."

In his reply, Dr Peter Varkonyi noted with satisfaction that the opinions and efforts of the GDR and Hungary are identical in all major questions. His country is working on the implementation of the tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress and is able in its efforts to depend above all on the cooperation of the allied CEMA countries, including the CDR.

"We can note with satisfaction that relations between our countries have reached a high level, that they are developing in line with the interests of our peoples and effectively promote successful socialist construction work in both countries." The program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Up to the Year 2000 signed in Budapest at the end of last year formed a stable basis for the shaping of economic relations between the two countries, said the Hungarian foreign minister. He assured that in the spirit of joint principles and goals, everything is being done to implement the stipulated tasks, to further develop cooperation and deepen the friendship between the two peoples.

Referring to the international situation, Dr Peter Varkonyi pointed to the irresponsible behavior with which extreme imperialist circles were endangering world peace. The ever new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are repeatedly rejected by the United Sttes and her NATO allies or lack any concrete response. From the point of view that "the peace of our continent and the hole of mankind can only be preserved through detente, through disarmament and raising confidence and through the mutually-advantageous development of international cooperation," the USSR's latest proposals and initiatives have a world political significance.

"Together with peace-loving mankind, we support the offensive activity of the Soviet Union, which it is exercising for averting the danger of war and reducing tensions, as well as its proposals of far-reaching importance." Together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Republic is doing its utmost to promote the reduction of international tensions.

HONECKER, STOPH HAIL ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD082345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The fraternal alliance with the USSR forms the secure foundation for the successful progress of the GDR. This is stated in a message of congratulations sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR premier, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism.

With this victory the Soviet people achieved an historic act of liberation, which also opened up to the people of the GDR the prospect of a life in peace and of social progress. The heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people in the struggle against fascist barbarity will never be forgotten.

The GDR sees its most urgent task as that of helping to pervent a nuclear world conflagration and to make peace more secure. The people of the GDR welcome and uspport the consistent and unshakable peace policy of the USSR, as convincingly expressed in the initiatives for freeing the world from all nuclear weapons, and in the new proposals for a significant reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT CEREMONY

Honecker Attends

LD090852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) — On the occasion of the 42st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, a gala occasion of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front took place today in the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace. The participants warmly applauded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and other members of the party and state leadership as they took their places in the presidium alongside representatives of the USSR and its illustrious Armed Forces.

The address was given by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In the gala cultural program afterward there was an appearahce by the State Kuban Cossack Choir from the Soviet Union, with is currently on a GDR tour.

Herrmann Speaks

LD090919 East Berlin International Service in German 1150 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- At a festive ceremony staged by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front, which took place on Thursday afternoon in Berlin to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered the following address:

The hour in May 1945 when fighting Red Army soldiers stormed the Reichstag in Berlin and raised the flag of socialism, the flag of liberation, will remain forever in our memory. The fascist beast which had set out to conquer the world was completely destroyed. It was an hour of triumph for the anti-Hitler coalition and its main strength, the Soviet Union. The fighters in the German antifascist resistance were in the forefront of the victors. Glory and honor to all those who saved world civilization from destruction, who brought liberation to the peoples, and threw open the way to a new chapter of world history.

We are commemorating the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi dictatorship as part of the great movement for implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, against a background of great performances for the further all-round strengthening of the GDR, our socialist fatherland. "It still remains valid that with the successful building of socialism," Erich Honecker said at the 11th congress, "we are preserving and implementing the legacy of all those who have fought for saving mankind from the brown plague and for a better future for the peoples."

Risen from the ruins, built up stone by stone, house by house, factory by factory, town by town, the GDR in 41 years has turned into a flourishing socialist state on German soil which enjoys respect throughout the world, which is recognized as a pillar of peace on our European continent. With the decisions of the 11th SED Congress we are setting ourselves goals for the advance of socialism over the next decades in a qualitatively new stage in the shaping of the advanced socialist society. Our people can say with justified pride that they have made good use of the opportunity provided by the Soviet Union's act of liberation.

Forty-one years ago the flames of war were finally beaten back to where they had started in an insatiable urge for world domination. The fascist Hitler regime, that most reactionary and brutal monster of German imperialism, murdered, plundered, and left behind destruction throughout Europe. Its greed for oil in Baku, the wheat of the Ukraine, the coal of the Donets, drove it to ever new acts of madness. However, the Nazi clique sealed its inevitable demise with its criminal attack of the Soviet Union. Together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States, France, Britain and other states, together with millions of resistance fighters in the occupied countries and in Germany itself, the USSR forced Hitler fascist to its knees and smashed its huge military machine.

Socialism proved to be superior and invincible because it embodies the future of mankind and historic progress. Progress conquered reaction. The Soviet people's will for victory had its roots in an unshakable love for the socialist homeland, the cause of Lenin, in the certainty of serving justice and bearing responsibility forthe continued existence of life on earth.

At the Soviet-German front, the main front of World War II, the glorious Red Army and the fighters in the hinterland fought battles that led to the turning point in World War II -- near Moscow, in Stalingrad, near Leningrad, in the Kursk salient. Neither the policy of strength nor underhand attacks and blindly raging anticommunism were able to destroy socialism.

The German antifascist fighters rendered heroic resistance in the underground, in prisons and concentration camps, in the international brigades and in exile. Thousands of them, communists, social democrats, Christians, bourgeois democrats, patriotic officers, gave their lives in the struggle against Hitler, for the cause of peace, international understanding and humanism.

Ernst Thaelmann forecast in the fascist prison: Stalin will break Hitler's neck. He was right. Those sincere humanists such as the German poet Thomas Mann, who castigated anticommunism as the fundamental folly of the epoch and a crime against humanity, were also right. We shall never forget, we shall always recall, what unspeakable suffering the fascist German imperialism brought upon the peoples. Fifty million people, hopeful young lives, women, children, men, became the victims of the Nazi beast: 20 million Soviet citizens, more than 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French people, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 British people, and 800,000 Netherlanders. More than 6 million Germans were among those who were driven to their death by Hitler's rule.

The dead are an eternal exhortation to us do everything imaginable to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but always peace. At this hour, as we pay tribute to the liberation of our people from Hitler fascism, the heart commands us to convey fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and their famous army. Thank you, Soviet soldiers; thank you, heroes of the Soviet Union.

The support of the Soviet comrades in the removal of the material and intellectual rubble which the Nazi regime left behind is not forgotten. Soviet solders shared their bread with starving German children and gave them new courage to live, and their commanders did their best to forster that courage with German communists and nonparty antifascists. Founded by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, and sealed by the deed of liberation and now by 4 decades of joint work of construction of the new world, friendship with the Soviet Union is today a matter of the heart from the millions of our people. This is the case because our peoples are linked by the same ideals and aims, because today the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully put into practice in the center of Europe, in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and because socialism is being constructed with optimism, in a militant atmosphere, borne by the whole people and especially by the enthusiasm of young people.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated from the podium of our 11th congress: "We have been loyal friends and allies of the SED and the GDR, and we shall remain so for all time." These words have met with a great response among our people.

The close, fraternal friendship with the country of Lenin, the indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union, is proving itself once again in the solution of the practical questions of the construction of socialism in our countries. The long-term Program for Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000 highlights the dimensions of our joint work for the present and the future. We wish our Soviet comrades many new successes, especially in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which are of extrardinary importance for the further forward march of the Soviet people in the development and strengthening of socialism, for the importance of the USSR in the international arena and for an ever broader front of peace.

The date of 8 May 1945 marked the onset of fundamental changes in the life of mankind, characterized by an upturn in socialism, among the forces of national and colonial liberation and all forces for peace, democracy, and social progress. No war in Europe for 41 years -- that is the greatest achievement of the peoples on our continent in their long and eventful history. It is above all thanks to the Soviet Union in its alliance with the socialist community, its peace power, and its peace policy that peace was at all times securely protected through the preservation of the military-strategic balance, that truly historic achievement.

Peace in Europe for 41 years is at the same time a result of the postwar development on our continent, marked by an incisive change in the international balance of power. Every attempt, under whatever pretext, aimed at questioning the European postwar order, will continue to be doomed. This is guaranteed by the strength of socialism, its political, economic, and miltiary might, and the increasingly powerful peace movement that embraces all classes and strata, both here on our continent and throughout the world.

The scars of World War II have not yet healed. The peoples, especially in Europe, are thus all the more very deeply concerned about the reemergence of the threat of war. A third world war would mean the use of the stockpiled mountains of nuclear weapons and thus the destruction of mankind. There would be neither victors nor vanquished. In view of the worsening of the international situation and the danger of mankind sliding into a nuclear catastrophe -- caused by the imperialist policy of confrontation and unparalleled since the end of World War II -- we stress on this 41st anniversary of the liberation on behalf of our people that just as it was possible in World War II, irrespective of social order, irrespective of political and ideological differences, to work together and fight for peace, so a worldwide coalition of reason and realism must be created today before it is too late, before weapons speak.

In the spirit of this decisive lesson of the war, the GDR will continue consistently to meet its internationalist obligations. This is expected by the GDR's allies, the forces for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress, and above all also those representatives of communist and workers parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national-revolutionary and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties, which took part in our unforgotten "Karl Marx and Our Times" conference, as well as the 143 delegations that so effectively demonstrated their alliance with the SED and with the GDR at the 11th congress.

We jointly renewed our appeal to the United States to halt the arms race on earth and not to fill space with deadly weapons. Weapons in space would let international developments get out of control, and instead of offering security would increase still more the risk of uncertainty and u predictability. All existing disarmament measures would be rendered invalid and disarmament negotiations would be condemned to failure. This must not be.

In this situation a new approach to all questions of world policy is called for, and ideas and actions that match the requirements of the present and the future of mankind. A way out of the disastrous confrontation must be found and embarked upon. The struggle for peace preservation has is in the truest sense of the word become a question of mankind's survival or destruction.

It is high time for the most aggressive circles of the United States to relinquish their presumptuous desire to act as world policeman throughout our planet. It is high time to put a halt to the provocations in numerous extremely sensitive areas of conflict, whether in the Middle East, the Mediterranean region, or the Caribbean. In view of the tense situation and the danger of sliding into uncontrollable depths, civilized behavior among the people is necessary to enable all contentious issues to be settled by political means.

The GDR is making its contribution toward this end with its active policy of peaceful coexistence. And we know that we are at one here with all those in the world who want not to perish, but to survive together. A businesslike dialogue, constructive cooperation between states of differing social orders is the only sensible alternative for the recovery of the international situation and the return to detente. The GDR is working indefatigably, wholly in this spirit, and so is our general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. His official visits, including visits to many NATO and nonaligned countries and his meetings and encounters with statesmen from all political camps have kept the East-West dialogue in progress at all times, contributed to mutual trust even in difficult situations, gained attention for the voice and the arguments of the socialist community and given an impetus to the forces of reason and realism. This will remain our course in future too, as the 11th Congress has resolved.

The peace proposals Mikhail Gorbachev submitted on 15 January this year and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, have our full support. They are a truly historic chance to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth, to prevent a militarization of space, and gradually to create a system of international security by the year 2000. This could finally put a stop to the arms spiral and call a halt once and for all to the arms race, and it would be possible to place peace on a durable foundation under conditions of equality and equal security.

In Berlin -- the city from which two devastating world wars started this century and which today, as capital of the GDR, is a symbol of an active policy of peace and has been awarded the honarary title of City of Peace -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proclaimed the readiness of the USSR to reduce significantly the conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, all components of the land-based armed forces and the tactical air forces in European states and the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada which are deployed here from the Atlantic to the Urals. This new initiative is also meeting with a worldwide response. Many people on earth, including those Soviet and U.S. soldiers who held out their hands in Torgau on the Elbe in April 1945 and met again a few days ago in Chicago, declare: Never again war, but understanding and peaceful coexistence of the peoples.

The world public has reacted full of horror to the cynicism of the U.S. dministration in detonating nuclear weapons again, disregarding the world conscience, instead of negotiating. Those forces in the military-industrial complex which dismiss the hopes for arms limitation and disarmament with their desire for profits are in the stocks.

It says a lot about the consistent peace policy of the USSR that it has stated in reply to this, despite everything, that it will continue with determination, patiently and deliberately the course of the all-round development of cooperation and detente. It would be in the spirit of Geneva, in the spirit of the joint statement of the USSR and the United States which was signed there, if the government in Washington would act in the same way. No more tests -- that would mean in the long term that the nuclear weapons already in existence would not be perfected and new ones would not even be developed at all. The peoples are waiting for this.

Our goal remains a world free of wars and weapons; our goal remains peace on earth and in space. This ideal has become a matter for all mankind and gives the socialist foreign policy its direction and aim.

The date of the 41st anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism is an occasion to remember that the Government of the FRG also has a duty to history and a responsibility to the present and the future of the peoples not to allow its territory to be misused for a war. This, however, demands deeds for peace. The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany, after Great Britain, has linked itself in treaties to the U.S. star wars program and has thus assumed a direct share in responsibility for the extension of the arms race into space, contradicts this. Deadly dangers are being conjured up by this, even if some in Bonn do not want to admit it, for the Federal Republic and all countries on earth. In view of the 50 million dead of World War II and in the name of life, it is urgently necessary to urge the responsible politicians in the FRG to turn around, before it is too late.

The safeguarding of peace is the issue always paramount for relations between the two German states here, at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, the joint statement on the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, chancellor of the FRG, on 12 March 1985, which noted that the realities of World War II and of the postwar development, the inviolability of frontiers and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are a fundamental condition for peace, remains topical. The GDR is acting in accordance with it. It is for the FRG to conduct itself in the same way.

The oath of the fighters against fascism and war and the words of millions upon millions on 8 May 1945 that that which met its end on that day with the unconditional capitulation of the Nazi regime might never be repeated obligate us to avert today the most frightful event that can happen on this globe. The present generations, our children and grandchildren, must know only one thing: peace.

The deed of liberation on 8 May 1945 opened for our people the path to a new world, the path to real freedom and true democracy. Amid the still smoking fields of ruins the activists in the first hour moved to the fore in reconstruction and the members of the Free German Youth set about establishing a better existence with their "away with the rubble and put up something new." And thanks to the united working class, who rallied all working people around them, something new was put up: a new country unequaled in German history.

That date, 8 May 1945, was indeed a day of liberation for us because it brought freedom for the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The Hitler clique asserted in 1933 in a loud-mouthed manner that it would exterminate Marxism for all time. "What a folly," said Wilhelm Pieck. "Exterminating Marxism means annihilating the proletariat. But one cannot annihilate the working class, and since the vital force of Marxism lives in them, Marxism is and remains unconquerable." History has proven our first workers' president to be correct. The scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism has proven unconquerable and eternally young. The SED is guided by its principles.

We are filled with pride in the path we have trodden, in the generations who created the common work and always knew how to protect it reliably. Our GDR has grown into a politically stable and economically effective state, which enjoys high regard throughout the world. The old longing of the revolutionary German workers' movement for work, bread, and international peace has become reality in our country. We have established a social order in which a standard of living for the people has been attained as never before, in accordance with the program of the SED.

The balance-sheet and the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed far into the future, are new proof that the working class, in the alliance with all working people, is very well placed not only to assimilate power but also to extend and defend it and to manage the state and society. Yes, they know how to do that in the interests and for the benefit of people far better than any ruling class on German soil ever has.

The social property owned by the people has been constantly increased. The high targets of the 1981-85 5-year plan were mastered. A national income of 1.087 billion marks was secured. Over 3 million citizens have moved into newly built or modernized homes since 1981, and 7.2 million citizens in the past 15 years.

We have achieved a work which, as Erich Honecker said, can be praised by our friends and cannot be overlooked by our enemies. What has jointly been achieved is of immediate benefit to the working people, serves the well-being and happiness of the people. That is the spirit of socialism.

Our socialist way of life involves good education for all the children of the people, a clear path for scientists, inventors, and those who master the new technology. It includes a highly developed health service, which offers all citizens protection against illness and such disease-prevention measures as result in an increasingly high life expectancy. Our socialist way of life includes the broad unfolding of art and literature and all areas of popular art, from the enterprises to the residential areas. In a word: the socialist way of life is determined by full employment, increasing prosperity for the people, social justice, democracy, true freedom for the people, industrious work, and high socialist consciousness for the general good. Millions everywhere in town and country, workers, peasants, cultural workers, scientists, tradesmen, and craftsmen, citizens of all classes and strata, are included by virtue of their political commitment, resourcefulness, and inventiveness, by word and deed, in a large popular movement for the continual heightening of the GDR's performance as the precondition for a better and better life. It reflects the firm trust in the policy of the SED, based on the experience that the party steadfastly steers a course in which word and deed are one.

The certainty, confirmed by the 11th congress, that the course of the unity of economic and social policy will be consistently and resolutely continued, that it is our major fighting zone, and has led to further great initiatives for the strengthening of socialism. The dynamic development and efficiency of our economy is continuing. Already in the first few weeks after the discussions of the party congress one can say with full justification that its decisions have gripped the masses.

In town and country the congress is being evaluated, the working people are setting about translating into action the aims stipulated in the report of the Central Committee and in the directive for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. They agree with the new commitments in the socialist competition and have made their motto: "The stronger socialism, the more secure peace." My work place is my combat place for peace. The powerful demonstrations by over 650,000 people in Berlin on May Day and by millions everywhere in town and country in the GDR were eloquent testimony to the fact that the working people wanted to express their approval of the course of the party of the working class. This year May Day reflected the forward-looking, optimistic atmosphere in our country and the active commitment of the masses. All social forces in our country -- the parties befriended by the SED, the FDGB, the FDJ, the DFD, the Cultural League -- all have their own contribution to this.

Under the slogan, "High performance for the welfare of the people and for peace, everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the working people in industry, agriculture, and transport system, and trade want to make 1986 the year of the highest performance so far and achieve 3 additional days of production. The young generation will continue to lead the way with the highest performances in the critical areas of socialist construction and in the strengthening and protection of our homeland. This was pledged by our young vanguard, the FDJ, in its, "FDJ drive for the 11th SED Congress." And we are all certain that it will be fulfilled with honor. We shall advance confidently into the future with the policy adopted at the Eighth SED Congress and which has been successful for 15 years under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Our tremendous balance-sheet strengthens our certainty that we will successfully master our task through 1990 and beyond to 2000.

We have completed the change to comprehensive intensification and are linking socialism on the basis of our economic strategy increasingly effectively with the sciences, technology, and the most modern key technologies. Gradually we are coming closer to our goal of solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990. This in itself is an achievement that is sufficient to characterize the policy of our party. We are all pleased about our beautiful capital, Berlin, which will be 750 years old next year and yet is becoming younger from day to day, thanks to the diligence of the Berlin citizens and their helpers from all over the republic, above all the construction workers in the blue shirts of the FDJ. Here, as everywhere, building work is being carried out and our socialist fatherland is turning to the future. We are thus continuing to fulfill the legacy of the heroes of the Soviet Union, all fighters against fascism and war as an admonishment to our era.

Our attention is focused on the next political highpoint, elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June 1986. In their election manifesto the parties and mass organizations working together in the GDR National Front state that what has been decided by the 11th SED Congress is something that concerns all of us. That is our election program. We vote for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, for peace preservation. It is for this reason that we shall vote on 8 June. Our votes go to the shop stewards of the people, the candidates of the National Front. On the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people we underline the unshakeable fraternal alliance between the peoples of the GDR and USSR.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS DKP CONGRESS

LD021157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Eighth DKP Congress:

The SED Central conveys to the delegates of the eighth party congress and all members of the German Communist Party the cordial, fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the GDR. Your party congress is taking place at a time when the international situation has become exacerbated, as a result of the arms escalation and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. At its 11th congress, the SED affirmed that in view of the dangers threatening the existence the existence of mankind there is nothing more important than doing everything to prevent a nuclear inferno. It is the urgent requirement of the present time to pursue, together with all forces of realism and reason, paths involving peaceful prospects.

The Soviet Union's comprehensive peace program for a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the far-reaching disarmament initiative in the conventional area, put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at the 11th SED Congress, opens up a new stage in the peace struggle. They are fully in accord with the communists' ideal of a world without weapons and force, a world in which the peoples decide freely on their development, on their way of life. The Communists and all citizens of the GDR have great sympathy for your consistent and self-sacrificing struggle for peace and work. In your country you are making an indispensable contribution to ending the arms race on earth and its expansion into space, in the struggle against mass unemployment and new poverty, for trade union rights and democracy. In this you are in harmony with the will of the majority of citizens of the Federal Republic and receive great recognition among your friends and respect from your political opponents.

The Communists of the Federal Republic prove themselves as consistent proponents of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity in the peoples' struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress. The DKP therefore occupies a respected place in the international communist workers' movement, in the worldwide movement for peace and cooperation. In the future, too, you can continue to be sure of our solidarity. The GDR puts peace first. Based on the initiative of the working people and the youth of the GDR in realizing the decisions of the 11th party congress, it is continuing its successful course of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people, and is solving all the tasks involved in scientific and technological progress in the interest of the people.

In the socialist German state, full employment, increased prosperity for the people, social justice, the exclusive and complete democracy of the people in true freedom have long been the reality. We shall continue to act according to the principle, "the stronger socialism, the more secure peace."

The SED Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between our parties are fashioned in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. They are deeply rooted in the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, in the traditional struggles of the German working class against capitalist exploitation, fascism and war. In this spirit we shall continue to do everything to consolidate the fraternal ties between the SED and DKP.

AXEN ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS IN HAMBURG

LD022126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 2 May 86

["From the greetings address of the head of the SED Central Committee delegation to the Eighth DKP Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Hamburg, 2 May (ADN) -- The head of the SED Central Committee Delegation, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his greetings address to the Eighth DKP Congress:

It is a great joy for our delegation to convey to you delegates of the eighth party congress of the German Communist Party the most cordial, fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the German Democratic Republic, of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. The feelings of solidarity which inspire our two parties are only too natural, Hermann Axen emphasized, the SED and DKP are guided by common class interests and class objectives. Our policy and ideology are enlightened and inspired by the most progressive of sciences, the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The communists of the GDR and the Communists of the FRG are linked by common historic roots of the glorious fight of the revolutionary German workers' movement.

It fills us with pride, especially today when the international working class and progressive mankind have just paid tribute to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, the heroic leader of the German workers' movement, to emphasize here in Hamburg, Thaelmann's birthplace, the historic truth: The banner of Ernst Thaelmann flutters victoriously over the first socialist German workers' and peasant state. The banner of Ernst Thaelmann leads the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and people of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Communist Party, with invincible force forward in the fight for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The party congress conveys a lively picture of how the DKP meets its historic mission as pioneer of the national and social interests of the working people in the FRG, the head of the SED Central Committee delegation said. With its motto it corresponds to the two decisive human rights: The right to live and the right to work.

The Eighth DKP Congress answers clearly and confidently the burning question of the citizens of the Federal Republic: Faced with the dangerous sharpening of the imperialist attacks against peace, is there a real opportunity to stop the warmongers in time, to stop the fateful arms drive, and to achieve in the international arena a change from confrontation to peaceful coexistence?

The Eigth DKP Congress makes the citizens of your homeland aware of the dangers conjured up by the greed of the military-industrial complexes in the United States and in other imperialist states for super profits, social revenge, and world domination. The barbaric military aggression of the United States against Libya has made this clear to the whole world. The lie of the fight against terrorism is used by the ruling circles of the United States and their henchmen in NATO to perpetrate bloody state terrorism against the independence of the peoples who want to decide their own development path and do not want to submit to the neocolonial yoke of imperialism. The lie of punishing terrorism is used by the U.S. rulers to divert attention from that terror which they perpetrate against peace-loving mankind by continuing the shameful nuclear tests.

With these aggressive attacks the extreme imperialist circles in the United States pursue the intention of blocking the path of arms limitation and disarmament raised in the Soviet-American statement of the Geneva summit meeting. Never since the end of World War II have the dangefs been as great as at present. However, never before in history has the potential for peace been as great as today. Those who considered the peace movement already beaten and smashed, following the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe, must now put up with the revolt of the world conscience. More and more peoples and states have reached this view: In a nuclear war there would be neither victor nor vanquished. Today all people, all governments must decide whether to survive together or to perish together.

Never before has the movement of peace followers been as politically and socially broad as today. And beyond all the frontiers of countries and continents, out of responsibility for the fate of mankind, a world-wide coalition of reason and realism is forming which Comrade Erich Honecker, in November 1983, called the powerful force which is capable of averting a nuclear inferno.

This party congress shows vividly that the great majority of FRG citizens want peace, Hermann Axen stressed. We are expressing the hope that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer support the destructive, dangerous policy of the U.S. rulers, as happened with the deployment of missiles, the participation in the star wars plans and the approval for U.S. state terrorism. The peoples of Europe and the world expect and demand that the Federal Republic of Germany meet with responsibility and prudence that peace obligation enjoined on the two German states for historical, geographic, and moral reasons. It is a truly happy state of affairs, both for peace and security in Europe and thus also for the people of the Federal Republic, that in the shape of the GDR a socialist peace state is developing steadily and dynamically on German soil. Mankind can truly count itself lucky that socialism exists.

Today, the USSR with its strength and magnificent program to finally liberate our world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the turn of the century, is giving the cause of peace a powerful impetus and protects the life of the whole of mankind. The 11th SED Congress has affirmed its full support for this peace charter of our century. The GDR will continue to do everything in order to contribute with a dialogue aimed at results to arms limitation and disarmament and to the advantageous cooperation of states and peoples on an equal footing.

The 11th SED Congress took place at the time of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann and the 40th anniversary of the merger of KPD and SPD into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The superiority and attractiveness of real socialism was demonstrated in a vivid and convincing manner.

With a proven course of the unity of economic and social policy which continues to remain valid, we have during 3 quinquenniums completed the changeover toward production intensification. Now, with the comprehensive and accelerated intensification of the national economy, we are undertaking a new, important step in order to link the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution still more effectively to the advantage of socialism.

The 11th party congress provides for the realization of new, significant sociopolitical achievements. Full employment, prosperity, stable prices, rents and public utility charges and fares, the solution of the housing issue as a social problem by the year 1990, rising real incomes, high education and equal opportunities for all children, a cultural life and exemplary public health services for young and old -- this testifies to the high quality of life in the socialist German workers' and peasant state.

In this way the GDR working class, led by its Marxist-Leninist party, is furnishing the historic proof that it is able to lead state and society better than the capitalist class was ever able to, Hermann Axen emphasized.

With the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we are confidently advancing from the strong positions achieved toward the year 1990 and are already envisaging in many respeccts the objectives of the turn of the century. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace. The GDR will meet responsibility its historic mission as the cornerstone, as the bastion of peace in the heart of Europe. This corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples and states on our continent. The peace-loving, strong, socialist German state -- that is the best neighbor the Federal Republic of Germany could possibly wish for.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES DKP'S MIES ON REELECTION

LD041008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0742 GMT 4 May 86

[Message from SED General Secretary Erich Honecker to Herbert Mies on the occasion of Mies' reelection as chairman of the DKP]

[Tex] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- In the name of the SED Central Committee, I send you warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the DKP. The communists of the GDR wish you personal well-being and creative vigor in your responsible activity at the head of the party. We are convinced that the DKP will achieve further successes in the struggle for peace, work, and the defense of democratic rights in realizing the important decision of its eigth party congress. In this, we shall as always stand firmly in solidarity at your side.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF DKP OFFICIAL

LD111111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has addressed the following letter of condolences to Herbert Mies, DKP chairman:

On the death of the member of the DKP Executive, our highly esteemed comrade and fellow fighter Richard Scheringer, the SED Central Committee is sending its deeply felt sympathy to you and your party. With Comrade Richard Scheringer, the DKP and the communist and workers movement are losing an outstanding functionary and ardent internationalist.

Richard Scheringer was a stolid fighter for the lofty DKP objectives. Unforgotten remains his statement in 1931 when, as a lieutenant of the Reichswehr, he publicly renounced Hitler and fascism and joined as a soldier the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat. To this commitment he adhered firmly and stolidly for over five decades. He was a genuine friend of the GDR. Richard Scheringer defined fascist barbarism and offered courageous resistance to the imperialist war. Despite persecution and arrests, he was loyal to his communist ideals and worked actively in the DKP until it was banned in the FRG. Unforgotten are his fight for democracy and peace and his active participation in the setting up of the DKP. As a member of the party Executive and the area Executive of the South Bavarian DKP, he placed his rich combat experiences in the service of the party. He was an important example to the young generation whom, in a message at your eighth party congress in Hamburg, he called upon to fight in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. Unforgotten is his loyalty to the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the firm solidarity with the party of Lenin and the Soviet Union. The SED Central Committee and all GDR communists are mourning with you this grave loss which your party and the progressive and democratic forces of the FRG have suffered. We shall always treasure Comrade Richard Scheringer's memory.

VISITS BY 10 FRG YOUTH GROUPS 'CANCELED'

LD071003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0918 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Travel companies from the FRG have canceled the visits of 10 youth travel groups from the FRG Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg who wanted to visit the GDR on the basis of agreements with Jugendtourist. The cancellation took place on the orders of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Culture Ministry. The accident in Chernobyl, the Soviet nuclear power station, is given as the pretext for this intervention in the youth exchange agreed upon by the Central Council of the FDJ and the Association of German Youth Organizations of the FRG. This scandalous conduct of government bodies in the FRG is in sharp contrast to the alleged readiness of the FRG to promote meetings between young people in the two German states. Jugendtourist, the youth travel agency of the FDJ, therefore, does not see itself in the position to receive other groups from the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg or to send its own groups there. The responsibility for the consequences resulting from this situation is borne solely by those in the FRG for whom every method for preventing youth exchange between the two German states and stirring up anticommunist hysteria is in order. This action by a government of a land of the FRG which is led by the CDU strengthens the impression that has arisen since the signing of the Strategic Defense Initiative agreement and the support for the U.S. act of piracy against Libya, as well as the anti-Soviet campaign which is not justi-justified by anything, that leading circles in the FRG do not have any interest in improving the East-West relationship.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SPD'S JOHANNES RAU

Meets With Herrmann

LD071535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD and minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, on Wednesday at the SED Central Committee building for an exchange of views. Johannes Rau is in Berlin on a private visit.

Joachim Herrmann conveyed to his guest best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, wishes which were warmly reciprocated in the spirit of the meeting between the two politicians in January 1985. During the meeting, current questions concerning the international situation and the relations between the two German states were discussed. Joachim Herrmann and Johannes Rau agreed that, in view of the continuing tension in the world, a end to the arms race on earth and the prevention of the militarization of space in line with the goals mapped out between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan at their summit meeting in Geneva were of vital importance for all mankind.

The two sides praised the Soviet Union's proposals to free the world of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. This historic opportunity, which was extended by the Soviet Union's initiative for effective steps of disarmament in the conventional sphere, must not be squandered. This requires, said Joachim Herrmann, that the relevant politicians in Bonn renounce their support for the U.S. SDI, which represents a threat to all mankind.

Joachim Herrmann pointed out that the GDR, as the 11th SED Congress stressed, would continue, through a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation, to work for an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente. This naturally rests on reciprocity and demands reason in Bonn, rather than support for the SDI.

In relations between the two German states, the preservation of peace must be the foremost principle, said Joachim Herrmann. Both sides spoke in favor of taking constructive steps in the spheres of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as security policy, which will allow states with different social orders and different alliance membership to maintain sensible relations.

The initiative agreed between the SED and SPD on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, as well as the current talks on the creation of a corridor free of tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe, it was noted in the agreement, is an example of the possibilities for constructive disarmament policy.

The talk, which passed in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, departmental head in the SED Central Committee; and Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry. Johannes Rau was accomanied by Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR, and Helmut Mueller-Reinig, spokesman of the North Rhine-Westphalian state government.

Received by Honecker

LD072311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in the Palais Unter den Linden on Wednesday evening (7 May) Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia and vice-chairman of the SPD, and Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister president and chairman of the SPD in Saarland.

The talk passed in a receptive atmosphere. Erich Honecker expounded the peace policy of the GDR as reaffirmed at the 11th SED Congress. He expressed the GDR's resolve to work consistently to mobilize all forces of peace, good sense, and realism with a view to joint action. The aim should be to achieve effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, to abolish nuclear weapons, and to overcome confrontation by promoting the mutually beneficial cooperation of states. The GDR will continue to press for a policy of dialogue and cooperation in order to improve the international situation and return to detente. There was agreement that the chances of arms limitation and disarmament contained in the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev should be exploited. Johannes Rau and Oskar Lafontaine agreed with Erich Honecker that it is important to create peace in space and on earth. The participants in the talk concurred that, in view of the complicated international situation, it is more important than ever for both German states to work actively, by word and deed, for peace, disarmament, and detente. Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gunter Rettner, department head in the SED Central Committee; and Helmut Mueller-Reinig, spokesman of the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia took part in the talk.

FISCHER, ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI EXCHANGE TOASTS

LD0711145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Algerian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, emphasized in Berlin on Tuesday that corresponding interests in the struggle for peace and social progress create permanent preconditions for the further expansion of the productive cooperation between the GDR and Algeria. During a dinner given by Fischer in honor of his guest, they recalled the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Chadli Bendjedid, in Algiers in December 1984. It gave fresh impetus to the friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

The dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace was attended by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Ernst Mechlenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other GDR public figures.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer stressed that above all the active cooperation between the SED and the National Liberation Front [FLN] stimulates productive cooperation in all spheres. Economic cooperation is also developing to mutual advantage. He referred to the usefulness of parliamentarian contacts and to the growing cultural and scientific cooperation.

Regarding foreign policy questions, Fischer said the GDR is concerned about the dangerous tension in the international situation. Disregarding worldwide protests, the most aggressive imperialist circles are carrying out the militarization of space and fanning and creating new flashpoints in numerous parts of the world. "The comprehensive proposals of the socialist countries for eliminating all nuclear weapons and for a system of international security point to the path for creating a world without force, in which peaceful cooperation is a natural form of coexistence among states and people," he said. Encouraging impulses for peace and development have emanated from the Nonaligned Movement. In view of the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states for improving the international situation and important initiatives such as the "Delhi Declaration," it is high time, said Oskar Fischer, for the other side to embark on the path of responsible action.

Upon its founding, the GDR undertook a solemn obligation to do everything to ensure that war would never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace. "This declaration of intent is expressed in the policy of constructive dialogue and in our actions within the framework of the United Nations, in talks in Stockholm, Vienna and in international bodies." The steadfast work of the socialist states, the commitment to peace of the nonaligned and the powerful peace and antiwar movement in all parts of the world demonstrate that however great the danger to peace, it must be eliminated.

Oskar Fischer stated that the GDR shares the deep concern of the Mediterranean states about the dangerous situation in that region, which has been caused by the aggressive U.S. actions against Libya. The transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of stable peace and international security is necessary.

The states, peoples and liberation movements in the Near East, in Latin and Central America and in southern Africa in the future can continue to count on the GDR as a reliable companion, the GDR foreign minister said. Referring to the 11th SED Congress, which decided on the further expansion of relations with the newly-liberated states, Oskar Fischer said that further cooperation between the GDR and Algeria can be shaped on both a long-term and reliable foundation.

In his reply Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said that his first visit to the GDR "is part of the stream of trusting political communication developed by our countries at the right time, and of the dynamic many-sided cooperation, the cultivation of which is take very seriously, to the countries' mutual satisfaction." He expressed the conviction that this visit will give fresh impetus to the very good relations and strengthen the understanding and respect between the two peoples. The guest took the opportunity on behalf of the FLN and his country's political leadership to express friendly congratulations on the positive results that crowned the 11th SED Congress. In view of the political and economic threat to international relations, the agreement in principle between the two countries with regard to the requirements of world peace and worldwide developments is an occasion for satisfaction, he said. The Algerian foreign minister shared his host's view that the new scope and forms of cooperation between Algeria and the GDR can be found which will guarantee the stability and steady promotion of their trade to the benefit of the two countries.

Algeria, whose behavior is characterized by the ethic and policy of nonalignment, works continuously for an improvement in the international climate and the combining of efforts in order to reach real solutions to current problems. His country, said Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, fully stood by its convictions and obligations with reference to "the establishment of worldwide collective security, a reversal of the arms race and the promotion of disarmament, the realization of decolonization and the creation of a just and appropriate economic order." For this reason, Algeria condemned the aggression unleashed against the Libyan fraternal people, and strongly supported a peaceful solution to the conflict.

From its own experiences of liberation, Algeria supports the international efforts to realize the national rights of the Palestinian people and the participation by the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in an international conference. This determination also characterizes his country's action in Africa in striving for real independence for Namibia and the scrapping of apartheid and in guaranteeing security and stability in the southern part of the continent.

"I know how much our two countries agree in their adherence to values such as peace, freedom and progress in the defense of the sacred principles and promotion of friendly relations between the peoples and the cooperation between states," the Algerian foreign minister said.

KROLIKOWSKI, FISCHER MEET TUNISIA'S MESTIRI

LD091250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Tunisia regard the safeguarding of peace as the paramount contemporary task. They support the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives. This was stated by Werner Krolikowski, GDR first deputy premier and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Mahmoud Mestiri, state secretary in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, in Berlin today.

They praised the state of bilateral relations and the good prospects for their further expansion and spoke in favor of deepening economic cooperation.

State Secretary Mestiri is in Berlin for political consultations with the GDR Foreign Ministry. This morning he had a meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO NORWEGIAN PREMIER

LD122242 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The GDR wants to productively develop its good-neighborly relations with Norway and thus contribute to the preservation of peace. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a telegram of good wishes to the new Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland.

OFFICIAL VISITS NICARAGUA, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

LD112112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0602 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ADN) -- The GDR supports the efforts of Nicaragua and of all forces that are directed toward securing longterm peace in the region. This was stated by Bernhard Neugebauer, the deputy GDR foreign minister, on Saturday in Managua in a conversation with his counterpart, Victor Hugo Tinoco. The GDR most decisively rejected any interference or aggressive behavior toward the Sandinist people.

The Nicaraguan politician presented his government's viewpoint on a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America.

Bernhard Neugebauer is on a visit of several days to Nicaragua.

CORRECTION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Central Committee May Day Slogans Issued," published in the 12 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page E 10. Page E 11, paragraph 16, line two should read: ... and time-saving!; 29. Researchers, designers, and technologiests! High economic performance through bold ideas, efficient solutions, and time saving!; 30. High product quality ... (inserting omitted slogan)

LAZAR MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV 12 MAY

LD121409 Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Monday in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission.

Present at the cordial meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, Hungarian co-chairman of the commission, and Bancho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

SZUROS RETURNS FROM USSR AFTER MEETING DOBRYNIN

LD132138 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee (HSWP), held talks in the Soviet Union May 12-13, on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Matyas Szuros conferred with Anatoliy Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

At cordial and comradely talks they exchanged views about several timely issues of world politics, the international communist and labour movement, and further developing cooperation between the HSWP and the CPSU. Present at the meetings was Sandor Rajnai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union. Matyas Szuros and his party, Istvan Oszi, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister, returned to Budapest Tuesday [13 May].

VISITING TURKISH DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES TIES

LD101337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem is staying in Hungary on an official visit. At a press conference yesterday he informed our correspondent, Csilla Kegyes about the development of economic and commercial relations.

[Begin recording] [Kegyes] Do you wish, through us, to build similar links with other socialist countries?

[Erdem in Turkish with superimposed Hungarian translation] The economic policy of the Turkish Government is to endeavor to build good commercial, economic, and friendly relations with all countries, regardless of their social systems. We would like to increase our relations with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, and to elevate them from the present not too high level.

We have an agreement ready for the delivery of Soviet mineral gas to Turkey through Thracia; the pipeline system is not yet ready but this too will be completed within a certain time. Thus, I can say that economic relations exist -- if not to a satisfactory degree -- with all countries and we would like to develop these.

[Kegyes] Speaking again of the Hungarian-Turkish links, nothing can prove better the recently seriously increased Turkish interest in the Hungarian economy than the announcement that in June the Turkish president will visit Hungary. [end recording]

Departs 10 May

LD101534 Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- On Saturday State Minister Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister of Turkey, left Budapest after an official visit to Hungary from May 4 to 10 on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Kaya Erdem was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Asaf Inhan, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Hungary.

MSZMP, FRG'S SPD SET UP JOINT PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD132233 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) have founded a joint parliamentary work group with the aim of examining the effect of economic cooperation on East-West relations, and to work out proposals which make economic cooperation one of the bases of guaranteeing detente and peace. The joint parliamentary work group held its founding session in Budapest May 12-13. The conference was opened by Janos Peter, member of the HSWP Central Committee and vice-president of the National Assembly. From the SPD side, the discussions are attended by Wolfgang Roth, member of the party Presidium and deputy chairman of the parliamentary party and co-chairman of the work group, and Peter Mitzscherling, foreign trade spokesman of the SPD parliamentary party, Hans-Ulrich Klose and Norbert Wieczorek, parliamentary representatives, and Paul G. Loser, staff member of the SPD parliamentary group. From the Hungarian side, present at the conference was Rezso Nyers, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Trade Committee of the National Assembly and Hungarian co-chairman of the work group, Joszef Biro and Janos Fekete, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and Pal Ivanyi and Attila Gecse, deputy department heads of the Economic Policy and Foreign Affairs Departments, respectively, of the HSWP Central Committee. Representatives of the SPD met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At cordial and friendly talks the participants stated that the successful solving of economic tasks is an indispensable precondition of further social progress in both countries. The exchange of views about the renewal of economy, the issues raised by the technical and scientific revolution, and other timely economic issues served with mutually useful experiences, irrespective of the differing ideological approach. The participants agreed that the joint parliamentary work group will hold its next session in Bonn this autumn, and will make efforts to develop a joint standpoint in connection with the bases and perspectives of the East-West economic cooperation.

The delegation of the SPD left Budapest Tuesday.

SOVIET MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLIES GROUP ARRIVES

LD132225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A group of Soviet specialists from the All-Union State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies, including Lev Voronin, deputy premier and chairman of the committee, has arrived in Poland. The aim of the visit is to improve cooperation between the two states' ministries of materials economy.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD132246 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13: The Polish and Tunisian Foreign Ministries held political consultations on May 12 and 13 here, co-chaired by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and Tunisian Secretary of State Mahmoud Mestiri. The Tunisian guest was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza. The sides reviewed bilateral relations and the implementation of decisions taken during President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski's official visit to Tunisia in December 1985. They also pointed to existing possibilities for the expansion of mutual cooperation. While discussing the international situation, the sides paid special attention to the Middle East conflict and the situation in the southern Mediterranean which emerged after U.S. aggression against Libya. They reiterated full support for the rights of the Arab nations of Palestine to self-determination and formation of an independent state. The talks were attended by Tunisia's Ambassador to Poland Mohamed Hedi Mokaddem.

URBAN ON ABORTIONS, OLYMPICS, GERMAN MINORITY

LD131859 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 13 May 86

["Minister Urban's Press Conference" -- by Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[For additional remarks by government spokesman Jerzy Urban, see the Poland section of the 14 May Soviet Union "Chernobyl Incident" DAILY REPORT supplement]

[Excerpts] Abortions

Answering a question about the stance of the Polish Government on calls from the episcopate to lift the law allowing abortion, Urban listed 24 European countries where abortion is admissible and said that only in three European countries the issue has not been legalized yet. In Poland, the Sejm (Parliament) passed the law on limited admissibility of abortion in 1956. The law was adopted first as a result of care for women's health. In 1955, some 100,000 illegal abortions were recorded. Several dozen women a year died because of them and many others were seriously ill. Since 1962, the number of abortions has been decreasing, and in 1983 it dropped by half in relation to 1962. At the same time, birth rate in Poland is among the highest ones in Europe. The authorities do not regard abortions a positive phenomenon, on the contrary, but their legalization is a lesser evil. We shall consider it favourable if the church, through its influence on the believers, makes the wish to have an abortion become rare, Urban said. As far as I know there are no new circumstances which would make the government to have the law either amended or lifted, he added.

Poland Supports DPRK's Proposals

The Polish Olympic Committee and Polish sports authorities support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold some of the Olympic games in Pyongyang and that both parts of Korea have a joint team, Urban went on. We hope that the talks between both parts of the divided Korea on this matter will be continued and will lead to the adoption of the proposals put forward by People's Korea, stated Urban.

No German Minority in Poland

Poland does not make estimates as to the number of poeple of German descent living on her territory, stated the government spokesman in reply to another question. There are citizens of German descent in Poland who have been Poles for centuries. We hold only one thing -- that as this moment there is not German minority in Poland, stated the spokesman.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR FIRST QUARTER 1986

AU110508 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 86 p 2

["The Economy in the First Quarter -- Abridged Version of Main Statistical Office Report"]

[Text] According to preliminary data, the economic results this year have been better than last year. At the same time, there was a continuation of trends that do not encourage market equilibrium. Wage increases were considerably faster than rises in productivity. Housing construction was at a very low level. The procurement of milk was less.

In industry, sales of products manufactured by state industry, calculated in terms of fixed prices, were 5.1 percent higher; in the processing industry they were 5.5 percent higher; and in the extracting industries they were at the same level as last year. Most branches of industry achieved a rise in output. The precision instruments, chemical, building materials, and paper industries achieved a 10-15 percent rise. Fuel production was lower, as well as coal extraction (0.1 percent less).

Productivity measured by the values of production per every employee sold and calculated in fixed prices was 5 percent higher than last year.

In agriculture, winter crops were in a good state and losses in the fields caused by the winter were small. Pig breeding remained at a favorable level. Some 570,000 metric tons of pork were procured, 20 percent more than last year. Egg procurement was favorable.

In construction, basic construction work by state building and refitting enterprises was 4.8 percent higher than last year, and productivity was 5 percent greater.

In state housing construction, 14,200 apartments were completed, 1,900 or 11.9 percent less than last year.

At the end of March there were still 172,000 apartments under construction, including 11,600 that were started in the January-March period. There were 4.3 percent fewer apartments under construction at the end of March 1986 than at the end of March 1985.

State tranportation enterprises shipped 254 million metric tons of goods, which was 7.5 percent more. Rail shipments rose by 5.7 percent, road shipments by 9.7 percent, and sea shipments by 3.1 percent.

Some 10.5 million metric tons of frieght was handled at sea ports, almost 5 percent more than last year.

Exports in terms of fixed prices were 19.1 percent higher than last year, and imports 14.8 percent higher. Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports were 32.8 percent higher than last year, and imports 14.8 percent higher. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports were 6.1 percent higher and imports 18.4 percent higher. Price rations were favorable concerning trade with both areas of payments.

Average employment in the following basic branches of the state economy -- industry, construction, transportation, communications, and domestic trade -- was 7,645,000; 15,500 or 0.2 percent more than last year. Employment in industry rose by 5,500; in construction it rose by 7,000; in communications by 1,400; and in trade by 13,500. However, employment intransportation fell by 12,000.

Average monthly wages, including bonuses, in the state economy were about 20 percent higher than last year.

The average monthly pension (excluding farmers) was 22.4 percent higher than last year.

People's financial earnings amounted to Z1,680,3 billion, 11.2 percent higher.

People's expenditures amounted to Z1,523.8 billion, 20.3 percent higher than last year.

People's finanical resources between the beginning of January and the end of March were Z156.5 billion more than last year.

Deposits into savings accounts rose by Z83 billion, and ready cash by Z73.2 billion.

Retail sales by state outlets in terms of current prices were Z1,308 billion, 22 percent more than last year. Of this, food sales were 29 percent greater, liquor sales were 20 percent great, and sales of non-food commodities were 19 percent greater. The market continued to be well stocked with food. There was an insufficent supply of sea fish and imported goods. Just as in previous months, there was a shortage of domestic appliances, kitchen utensils, domestic washing powder, cotton goods, underwear, and towels despite increased deliveries of these.

Detail trade sold 5,815,000 metric tons of pit coal, 8.6 percent more than last year. Despite increased coal deliveries, there were difficulties with supplying it to the market.

At the end of March, shops were stocked with Z925 billion worth of goods in terms of current prices. This was Z229 billion or 33 percent more than last year. Out of total stocks, food constituted 15 percent, liquor 4 percent, and non-food 80 percent.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES HOUSING SITUATION

PM091244 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 1-2

[Report on a press conference given by Jozef Niewiadomski, minister of construction, regional planning, and municipal economy, with GAZETA ROBOTNICZA Warsaw correspondent Dorota Pietrzyk at the government press office; date not given: "Minister J. Niewiadomski on Housing Construction: 'It Is Not True That Things Are Getting Worse'"]

[Text] Following a series of critical reports -- voiced in the Sejm as well as other places, on the performance and the state of the housing construction industry, numerous representatives of the press attended a conference given by Minister J. Niewiadomski at the government press office. Two documents, which together ran to 70 typewritten pages, were distributed among those present: "Housing Construction Development Program Through the Year 1990," and -- if you will bear with the tortuous title -- "Proposals for a Modification of the Principles of Realization and Financing of Housing Construction Projects and Conservation of the Existing Resources."

The minister delivered an interesting commentary, in which he proposed the following thesis: "It is not true that things are getting worse from one year to the next." The following is an abridged account of his address and of the two documents.

Housing construciton must be viewed in the context and against the background of the whole economy. In the worst years of the crisis our construction workers built more hospitals (24,000 beds), more kindergartens (nearly 85,000 places), and more schools (9,500 classrooms) than during the period of prosperity. A large part of the construction potential was used to deal with the backlog of work left over from the 1970's, and that was bound to affect the results in other sectors.

The building materials industry, which is "grinding to a halt," as the minister put it, has been hit particularly hard by the effects of capital depreciation. The depreciation factor is as much as 70 or even 80 percent in certain sectors of the industry. Our construction potential, already ravaged by the passage of time, has been employed in projects that were badly neglected in the 1970's, without which it is pointless to proceed with any housing projects, such as the construcion of 60 large water treatment plants to serve the major water supply systems for Legnica, Walbrzych, Katowice, and Warsaw.

Rate-of-occupancy indicators are improving, not deteriorating, with almost 1 person per room, and 115 families per 100 homes. Among the many figures that circulate among the public exaggerating the existing housing shortages, only the following illustrates the weight of the problem: 350,000 families live in extremely difficult housing conditions, and the urgency of the demand is intensified by the fact that they are concentrated in large conurbations.

The minister demonstrated that his information on the quality and the rising cost of new homes currently handed over (733,553 per square meter) was thorough and correct. At the same time he made an impassioned appeal to all involved to put an immediate stop to the absurd practice of decorating new homes without first consulting the future tenants, which resulted in costly materials and valuable labor being thrown down the drain when, for example, newly-laid floors were ripped out and replaced. Let the tenant decorate his home for himself, in which case the housing cooperative will refund the costs, or let him specify his requirements beforehand.

The question "What can be done to make things better?" is answered in the program. Its fundamental targets include resuscitation of the construction materials industry, for which the government has agreed to allocate the additional sum of Z50 billion, and replacement of some of the worn equipment, as we will never manage to attain our desired output and productivity targets if we work with our bare hands. Finally, the potential of utility engineering enterprises will be expanded, as the past faith in the feasibility of putting up housing developments without employing contractors to lay the water mains, sewage, or power networks has tended not to be justified in practice.

The particulars take up 50 pages, and they will doubtless be returned to over and over again. Implementation of this "program" means the creation of a material basis for building between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 homes during the 5-year period. The debate continues, and the decision will be made by the congress.

The "Proposals," to put it briefly and bluntly, boil down to two things: First, the tenant must pay more both before and after moving in. Second, as an interim measure, half the annual quotas [of available homes] should be allocated on the basis of the circumstances of the families on the waiting lists, taking precedence over the waiting period criterion.

As regards the particulars of the proposed increase in financial liabilities, they will in practice look as follows: The present tenant's contribution on a 55-square-meter dwelling is Z155,000, and the monthly rate is Z1,140, whereas the proposed contribution is to be Z248,000, with the monthly rate at Z2,040-3,750, depending on income; an owner's contribution, currently Z310,000 and Z2,780 is to become Z500,000 and Z4,140.

Although, in the opinion of the authors of the document, the recent updating of the regulations has "guaranteed more favorable conditions for exchanging state-owned dwellings," we are now concerned with improving the regulations so that a person swapping a larger flat for a smaller one does not have to pay an extra charge on the transaction. The draft proposal even envisages making a monetary payment in such a case, when the exchange is a official one. There are also proposals for an abolition of tax and regulation barriers in cases of an exchange of dwellings between members of one family, such as, for example, an exchange between parents and children.

The "Proposals" were formulated within the Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning, and Municipal Economy. If they are adopted, it will necessitate an updating of 3 acts and 10 decrees, directives, and resolutions.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 13 MAY

LD132235 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13: The PUWP CC Political Bureau today reviewed the report on the implementation of the 9th PUWP CC plenum resolution dealing with letters and complaints sent to party authorities and organizations.

It evaluated the functioning of the system of control in the state and approved postulates for the system's further improvement and more efficient coordination.

The Political Bureau also reviewed the state of implementation of the resolution of the 19th PUWP CC plenum which discussed the role of intelligentsia in Poland's socialist development.

STOIAN MEETS PAPANDREOU, MITSOTAKIS IN GREECE

AU131949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 13/5/1986 -- On behalf of RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, was conveyed a message of friendship and the best wishes of health and success in his activity, and the Hellenic people wishes of progress and prosperity.

The Greek prime minister thanked cordially and requested that Romania's president be conveyed his feelings of friendship and high consideration, together with the best wishes of health and personal happiness, of further successes in his activity for Romania's steady development, with his appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the premier by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview opinions were exchanged on the manysided development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, as well as on current international questions.

Andreas Papandreou expressed his and the Hellenic Government's determination to further work for the development of bilateral links and of the cooperation between the two states on an international plane, in the interest of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. The resolve was expressed to intensify joint actions to halt the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to resume and consolidate the policy of independence, peace, detente and broad international cooperation.

Ion Stoian had separate interviews with Manolis Clezos, leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA; Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Political Bureau, and Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau; Akis Tsohatzopoulos, minister of the prime minister's office, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement-PASOK, who conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu their feelings of high respect and the best wishes, expressing their parties' determination to contribute to the development of the Romanian-Greek relations, to cooperate closely in actions aimed at consolidating peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

On May 13, Ion Stoian met Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the New Democracy, to whom he conveyed a warm salute from the RCP general secretary. He thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his high consideration and esteem as well as his best wishes of health and success in his activity devoted to peace, disarmament, the building of a climate of detente and broad international cooperation.

The joint wish was expressed during the interview to develop the relations between the two parties as this meets the interests of the two friendly peoples and states.

Ion Stoian also met Hellenic businessmen, representatives of trade firms, when ways were examined of dynamizing and amplifying the economic, technical and scientific ties between Romania and Greece.

SUNDIC VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD132230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] It is more than clear now that the new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will not take place before the U.S. elections in November. Namely, since Eduard Shevafdnadze's visit to Washington has been cancelled, the two superpowers will have no time to make any serious preparations for a summit meeting before then, in June or July, as the American side has suggested. Things have happened both in the world and in Soviet-U.S. relations since the meeting between the two leaders in Geneva which were not helpful as far as another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is concerned. For instance, Soviet-U.S. relations are at the moment no better than before the Genva summit.

On the contrary, President Reagan sometimes gives an impression of not being particularly interested in having his second term of office in the White House crowned by a meeting with the Soviet Union's leading personality, Mikhail Gorbachev. Many of his moves on the international scene as well as his rejection of a number of Soviet initiatives have hampered Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to find a common language with President Reagan. Even the Tokyo summit of the seven Western nations proceeded without any indications being made of the U.S. preparedness to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union about those issues which separate them.

The appeal to Moscow contained no new developments which could serve as a basis for a comprehensive dialogue between the two superpowers -- above all on the issues of reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and of the demilitarization of space. Washington for instance, continues to insist that the Soviet concessions are inadequate while, on the other hand, Moscow's view is that the United States is, to put it mildly, avoiding a dialogue about the real problem which the sole objective of destabilizing the situation -- particularly the economic one in the Soviet Union and, by implication, Mikhail Gorbachev's position who, according to some views was too enthusiastic in assessing his first meeting with Reagan but was offreed nothing in return.

Admittedly, there is still plenty of time left until the end of the year, but that time must be used to overcome the present state of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. However, indications to this end have not been forthcoming, at least not from the American side, and it is very likely that there will not be any if there is any truth in the rumors that the United States is planning another attack on Libya and Israel on Syria. What causes particular concern in Moscow is the fact there are no indications of similar nature from West Europe either. It is even felt the Western Europe has been capitulating to American pressures and has not enough courage to create a more favorable role for itself in Ostpolitik. This point has been reiterated by the Tokyo summit of the seven Western leaders who, almost without exception, accepted all that President Reagan asked of them.

Moscow is, of course, aware of the importance of its relations with the United States and will in all probability do its utmost to make a new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting come true. This attitude was discernible immediately after the U.S. aggression on Libya when, but for the cancellation of Shevardnadze's visit to Washington, Moscow made no other move to exacerbate its relations with the USA. However, there will be no progress in Soviet-American relations unless the two superpowers realize that the future of world peace depends on their bilateral relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV

Received by Planinc

LD131520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1412 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Prime Minister Milka Planinc today received the co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov who heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

In a friendly talk both sides stressed their readiness to maintain the high level of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation in the present conditions marked with a fall in oil prices and decreased Soviet exports in terms of value.

Meets Bakocevic

LD132217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the inter-governmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today visited the Belgrade Assembly and had talks with Aleksandar Bakocevic.

In the talks they positively assessed the role of Belgrade in the economic, scientific, cultural, and other areas of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Particular mention was made of the many years of successful cooperation between Belgrade and Moscow, an example of which was the days of Belgrade in Moscow festival held last year in the capital of the USSR. It was said that the exchange of experiences carried out between universities and scientific institutions is mutually beneficial and should be further promoted. The participation of Belgrade in construction and other work organizations in carrying you various projects in the USSR was seen as very favourable.

Also taking part in the talks were representatives of the Federal Executive Council and Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, Nikolay Rodionov.

MAMULA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MILITARY LEADER

LD131329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in Belgrade today received Lieutenant Colonel General Jozsef Pascek, chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, who is heading a military delegation from his country which is staying on an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. In substantial and open talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the main topic was cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two socialist and neighboring countries. Views were also exchanged on some topical questions of the military and political situation in the world, Europe, and the Mediterranean. It was judged that the development of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary contributed to efforts toward further strengthening and promoting cooperation between the two armies.

The talks were also attended by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslavia People's Army and Major Generals Nikola Uzelac and Bogdan Relcelj. Sandor Gyorke, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SFRY, and Colonel Gyorgy Lukacs, military and air attache of the Hungarian People's Army, were also present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

LD111948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 10 May 86

[Summary] Skopje, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Out of 804 delegates present, 782 voted for members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and its organs. The following have been elected members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee: Abdulnadi Ademi; Branko Azeski; Mustafa Aluseski; Aleksandar Andonovski; Boris Andonovski; Apostol Arbelski; Zivko Atanasovski; Stojan Asprovski; Kata Ruza Brajkovska; Aleksandar Varnaliev; Mendi Viliu; Tome Velikov; Rade Veljanovski; Cvetko Veljanovski; Vesna Vitanova; Milijana Vukovic; Marcia Georgievska; Miroslav Georgievski; Petre Georgievski; Evgenco Gligorov; Vesela Gogova; Gligorie Gogovski; Petar Gosev; Dusko Gruevski; Mihail Danev; Mice Dimeski; Georgi Dimirovski; Radivoje Dimovski; Spasena Dimovska; Stevan Gjorgjievski; Anka Gjurovska; Panco Elenov; Zivko Zaev; Vlado Ivanovski; Nurten Jajaga; Iljaz Jakupi; Ljubomir Jakimovski; Ljubica Janeslieva; Milan Jovanovski; Pando Jovanovski; Petar Kalajdziski; Blaze Koneski; Vasil Kostojcinovski; Risto Lazarov; Jakov Lazaroski; Ljazam Ljazami; Zora Manasieva; Galaba Manojlova; Marjan Matevski; Dragica Milanoska; Agim Miftari; Boris Mihajlovski; Lambe Mihajlovski; Trajko Miskovski; Vanco Mladenov; Fahrije Morina; Ilker Mustafa; Aleksandra Naka; Ilija Nasov; Tode Nasov; Tome Naumovski; Goga Nikilovski; Borka Novevska; Kico Nonkovski; Radoslav Ognjanovski; Dusan Ostoic; Jordan Panov; Aleksandar Petreski; Metodi Petrovski; Trajan Petrovski; Donka Pljakova; Stole Popov; Idriz Ramadani; Vejsel Ramizi; Slavica Ristevska; Dragan Ristevski; Aleksandar Ristovski; Cveta Runtevska; Vesna Selmani; Violeta Sergjug; Petko Smilkov; Lenca Sofronievska; Dragoljub Stavrevi; Vulnet Starova; Ljubo Stanojkovic; Ljupco Stefanovski; Dragi Stoilkovski; Ilija Tanev; Risto Tanev; Krstana Tasevska; Mirce Tomovski; Josif Tosevski; Tomislav Trajcevski; Josif Trifunovski; Dimitrie Trpenovski; Branka Urdarevic; Milain Fejzi; Taci Fiti; Dusko Cvetkovski; Vanco Cinfliganec; Tajce Dzalev; Medin Skiri; Mile Sapkaliev; Tihomir Sareski; and Svetomir Skaric.

The following have been elected candidates for the LCY Central Committee:

Ljubomir Varoslija; Vangel Gagecev; Dimitar Dimigievski; Suzana Dineva; Lambe Jovanovski; Krste Markovski; Lazar Mojsov; Blagoja Mitanovski; Milan Pancevski; Jovo Panajotovic; Tosum Pahumi; Jordan Pop-Jordanov; Trajko Prendzov; Boris Stankovski; Andrej Spasov; Taip Taipi; Nedelko Trajkovski; Vasil Turpurkovski; and Nurhan Cato.

Top Central Committee Officials

LD111409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 10 May 86

[Summary] Skopje 10 May (TANJUG) -- The new Central Committee of the Macedonian LC met today soon after the congress ended and elected Jakov Lazaroski the new president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. Jakov Lazaroski was born in 1936, joined the LC in 1958 and has so far occupied several responsible socio-political posts.

At its first session today the new Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee elected Mihail Danev to the post of secretary of the Presidium. Danev was born in 1941 and has been member of the LCY since 1964. He has occupied several important posts in the town of Stip.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS 9 MAY

Elections

LD110923 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] A constitutive session of the Croatian Assembly was held today. This session marks the beginning of the fourth delegate mandate of the highest self-managing body in the republic and the end of the elections for sociopolitical communities in Croatia. Reports by Jasenka Dudic and Tina Cubrilo:

The session of the Croatian Assembly started with separate sessions of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Chamber of Municipality, and Sociopolitical Chamber, at which presidents and members of the mandate and Immunity Commission were elected.

Members and the president of the Elections and Nominations Commission of the Croatian Assembly were elected. The president is Zvonko Juric, from the Sociopolitical Chamber. After that, candidates for presidents and vice presidents of each of the chambers were put forward. Two candidates were proposed for each office.

In a secret vote, Milan Janus was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Mirko Setina was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Zvonimir Novak was elected president of Sociopolitical Chamber. Franjo Kiseljak is the vice president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Mirko Gregurin is the vice president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Bozena Hrvoz is the vice president of the Sociopolitical Chamber. Their mandates will last 2 years with a possibility for reelection.

The joint session of all three chambers of the Croat Assembly was presided over by Josip Zmajic, who proposed the agenda for this electoral session to the delegates.

Andjelko Runjic was elected president of the Croatian Assembly, while Mato Crkvenac and Vojislav Vuckovic were elected vice presidents. Members of the Croat Presidency are: Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovac, Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, and Mirko Sinobad. The ninth member of the Presidency is the president of the Croat LC Central Committee, as an ex-officio member.

Twelve Croatian Assembly delegates for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly were also elected. They are: Luka Brocilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisic, Stevan Kispal, Andjelko Kruzicivic, Stanko Kuftic, Genio Radic, Draog Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandetic.

After these electoral results were announced, on behalf of the republican nominations conference Nikola Filko, proposed Ante Markovic as a candidate for the president of the Croatian Presidency. Croatian Assembly delegates then elect him in a public vote. While we are reporting this, they are electing members of the new republican government, and president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, they will also propose officials for the Executive Council and other officials for leading positions in the republican administrative organs.

Candidates Approved

LD122010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 12 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia approved the final list of candidates for the new Central Committee of the LC of Croatia which, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Croatia, will be given the names of 16 candidates from whom they will elect the 13-man Presidium of the Croatian Central Committee. Nikola Lapov and Stanko Stojcevic are candidates for president of the Presidium, and Drago Dimitrovic and Mladen Zuvela are candidates for secretary of the Presidium. The 16 candidates for the 13-man Presidium are: Tomislav Badovinac, Slobodan Buncic, Drago Dimitrovic, Dusko Dragun, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Lapov, Sime Pilic, Mirjana Pocket-Matic, Tomo Ribaric, Celestin Sardelic, Stanko Stojcevic, Dubravko Skiljan, Zvonimir Vrbanac, and Mladen Zuvela.

The Central Committee also agreed to the proposal that Nedeljko Dragic and Milivoj Solar, two prominent cultural workers, should be added to the list of candidates for the next Central Committee.

The session today also resolved the dilemma opened by Milutin Baltic during the previous Central Committee session when he challenged the candidacy of Dr Dusan Calic for membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Crotia. Baltic then claimed that Calic supported the unacceptable stands of Zagreb economist Dr Branko Horvat, that as a member of the JANU [Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts], He did not oppose certain extremist stands by individual members of that prominent institution, and, finally, that 20 years ago he sided with Aleksandar Rankovic against Tito.

A working group of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, which discussed this matter both with Dr. Dusan Calic and Milutin Baltic, made the evaluation that there is no evidence to support any of these three claims, especially the last one, the most serious one. The Presidium believes that there is no obstacle to Dr Calic's candidature for membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. This assessment has now been accepted also by Milutin Baltic and all Central Committee members who were present.

The Central Committee today also approved a report on current economic developments in the republic.

SLOVENE SUBNOR ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD090935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1428 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 8 May (TANJUG) -- "We veterans state with deepest concern that in years we have been distancing ourselves from the policy of strengthening and developing the right of a direct producer to manage his own income."

This was in the statement by Bozidar Gorjan, president of the republican board of the Slovene Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [Subnor] at today's 8 May electoral assembly of the Slovene Veterans' Organization, held in Ljubljana.

The assembly elected the new leadership of the Slovene Subnor republican board.

Bozidar Gorjan was reelected President, Drago Flis Strela was elected vice president and Joze Bozic secretary. Also elected were 27 members of the Slovene Subnor Republican Board Presidium, 10 delegates for the federal and supervisory boards of the Yugoslav Subnor, and 23 delegates who will represent the Slovene Subnor at the coming 10th Yugoslav Subnor congress.

LJUBLJANA DNEVNIK CRITICIZED BY SAWPY COUNCIL

AU101900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 7

[Z. Cerkovic Report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Apr -- In the last 5 years since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, newspapers, radio, and television have been making a significant contribution toward informing the Yugoslav public, explaining the aims of irredentists, as well a toward presenting the public with the belief that a struggle against the counterrevolution in Kosovo is one of the key questions of Yugoslavia linked to our whole present stability and future security, and not only of that of the SR of Serbia and of the autonomous province of Kosovo.

But, by following the weaknesses of the current political action and by acting autonomously, the media have also been suffering (some temporarily, some for a longer time) from serious weaknesses in approaching Kosovo reality. The reason for different assessments is not only in the working of the enemy but also in the unsolved differences in the LCY and in society regarding Kosovo events. This was among the other things discussed today at the session of the federal conference of the SAWPY Presidium's Council for Press, Radio, and Television (Branko Dadic presided) which discussed reports from and about Kosovo and the tasks of the media. Speaking about the concrete tasks of the press, radio and television, Stanislav Marinkovic, deputy executive secretary for informing the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the basic landmark for the action of subjective forces and thus of the media is the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. The analysis of the media writings on Kosovo shows positive movement in this area, but there is still some weakness. The writing in Ljubljana DENVNIK about the arrival of the Serbs and Montenegrins to Belgrade which caused sharp polemics is a proof of one such digression. It is good that it was a newspaper, particularly that it was Ljubljana DELO, that reacted to such writing, although with a little delay. However, the question is, how could the publication of this even have happened?

TRIAL OF INDICTED SEPARATISTS BEGINS IN KOSOVO

LD122208 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The trial began in the Pristina District Court today, before a bench of five judges headed by Judge Metus Ljatifi, of a group of 27 persons indicted of the crime of association with the aim of hostile activity.

In the dock are Dzabir Morina (27), Hiljmi Recica (25), Baskim Mazreku (25), Dsabir Haziri (26), Fehmi Ladrovci (30), Sban Salja (28), Agron Morina (25), Driz Hisenaj (24), Alji Eljsani (25), Nuhi Ahmeti (25), Sabit Tahiri (27), Nuuret Plana (27), Dzevat Uksini (24), Skender Ljuze (24), Fatmir Sulajmani (26), Fatmir Taci (25), Abdulah Draguti (25), Sami Osmani (25), Redzep Dugoli (21), Ejez Zogu (20), Sani Sejdiju (34), Sabit Gasi (26), Alji Spanci (23), Agim Krasnici (24), Enver Iljazi (26), Bedri Zogu (33), and Istref Klinaku (28).

All the accused are from Kosovo -- from Pristina, Gnjilane, Glogovac, Vucitrn, and other places. The majority, as many as 14, are students, 6 are technicians, 3 are engineers, and there is 1 teacher, 1 economist and 1 translator; the principal accused, Dzabir Morina, is a high school graduate. They all belonged to the irredentist "Organization of Kosovo Marxist-Leninists" uncovered last year. Trials of more of its members are taking place in other towns of Kosovo.

This organization had firm links with extreme Albanian emigres abroad, particulary those living in Switzerland and also kept in contact with Albania's diplomatic representatives. It has been established for the first time that they received financial help from extreme emigres for buying technical equipment, for paying the rent for apartments which they lived in illegally and for buying weapons.

The objective of this enemy organization, says the indictment, represented by Deputy District Public Prosecutor Rusat Mulaku, was to overthrow the authority of the working class and of the working people, to undermine our socioeconomic system, and to wreck the bortherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and to bring an anticonstitutional change in the social setup in our country. The members of this group first became involved in the enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in the spring of 1984 when the principal defendants, Dzabir Morina and Hiljmi Recica, and Hajredin Abazi [name does not appear on the list of the accused above] and Agron Morina started to meet illegally and set up an organization around the platform of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo an illegal enemy organization.

In June 1984 Dzabir Morina and Ajdin Abazi, in Dzabir's house in Urosevac, and with the connivance of Hilmi Recica and Agron Morina, set up the organization committee as the top organ of their Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo organization. According to all conspiratorial rules, they began by giving each other their cover names: Dzabir Morina was Alija, Hajredin Abazi was Hajija, Agron Morina was Sokolj and Hiljmi Recica was Elmi Tefiku.

The first task was to expand the enemy group and to do this Dzabir Morina got Biljal Serifi and Tahir Hani to set up a so-called district committee of their organization in Tetovo and Struga. Dzabir Morina and Hajdin Abazi drafted a program and a statute of the organization and forwarded them to "district committees" and "sections of Marxists-Leninists" outside the country for study. They made up a membership card and "an admission document" containing an oath. After establishing contacts with Baskim Mazreku and Dzavid Haziri, as representatives of "the local committee," and Ali Ahmeti, the representative of the "Committee of the Albanian Area in Macedonia," they had talks in an apartment in Pristina in April 1985 about their cooperation and adopted the decision to unite these groups into the organizational Committee of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo. They elected a five-member secretariat as the top organ of this committee. Dzabir Morina was elected "political" secretary and Baskim Mazreku "organizational" secretary. Dzavid Haziri, Fehmi Badovci and Bajram Ljimi became members of the "district committee" inner leadership.

They subsequently held several meetings in Pristina, paid in their membership fees and set up several "sectors." One of the most important of these sectors was the so-called sector for maintaining the links between the "organizational" committee and the "district" committee and the committee "departments" in the country and abroad.

The people responsible for maintaining the links between the enemy groups in Urosevac, Prizren, Suva Reka, Glogovac, Kacanik, Pristina, Vucitrn, Kicevo, and Struga were appointed. Ohter sectors, such as the sector for propaganda and distribution of literature, the military committee, that is the sector providing for the security of the members, and the finance, information, and topographic sectors did not become operational because before they could the organization was uncovered and its members arrested.

After dividing up the work, the "members" of this enemy organization started to get ready. They went on to distribute various pamphlets and leaflets of enemy content, while some of them on several occasions traveled to Switzerland for talks with the representatives of the Movement for the Establishment of a Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia (PSRAJ) of the irredentist organization from whom they received instructions about the further activity, also propaganda material and considerable assistance in money as well. In addition Dzabir Morina contacted an employee of the Albanian Embassy in Vienna, whom he briefed on the activity of the district committee of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo. Together with Haljmi Recica. Morina illegally crossed into Albania to brief the representatives of that country on the activity of separatists groups in Yugoslavia. In order to attain their ultimate objectives -- "willy or nilly" to destroy Yugoslavia -- members of this enemy organization also collected arms. The organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs uncovered a Winchester rifle with a U.S. manufactured sniper scope, about 50 bullets, several bombs and one revolver and also a weapons cache.

NATIONAL BANK EXPLAINS NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

AU291324 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Apr 86 p 7

[Dj. K. report]

[Excerpts] The construction of a new building for the National Bank of Yugoslavia is necessary, and in that connection one cannot ask the question of the validity of the decision made by the Federal Executive Council and the Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and of a possible misuse of funds for this purpose, it was said in the answer of the National Bank of Yugoslavia to the question asked on 12 March by Rade Roter, delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, expressing the suspicion that too large an amount had been allocated for this need, and that this was done at the very time when the noneconomic investments have been raked over the coals.

This answer states that the Council of Governors started the initiative for the construction of the new building for the National Bank of Yugoslavia back in 1977, and that it received positive opinions from the Federal Executive Council about the initiative and from the Belgrade Assembly about the site being on Slavija Square. The answer says that the final accounts for 1985 did not show the expenditure of 7 billion dinars for the office building, but the sum was earmarked for the construction of the office building according to the decision of the Council of Governors. It is also said that only a part of the investment pertains to offices; the rest are investments made with a view to ensuring the security and safety of the National Bank's performance of basic functions, investments for building the vault (the National Bank does not have its own vault, but uses rented, inappropriate vaults), as well as for building rooms of special purpose and importance.

The equipment for processing data and the operations of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in particular for the transmission of payments to and from foreign countries, will be placed there.

The final account of the National Bank of Yugoslavia shows its obligation to return the undistributed earnings of 10.5 billion dinars to the national banks of the republics and provinces. The sum mentioned is the earnings that the national banks of republics and provinces have transferred to the National Bank of Yugoslavia for covering the expenses of its operations and in conformity with the law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia; this sum remained undistributed after all needs had been covered. The sum will be returned to the national banks of the republics and provinces in conformity with the way the earnings created.

NATIONAL BANK GOVERNOR ON MONETARY CREDIT POLICY

LD121321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Over the past few years monetary and credit policy has been intended to have the appropriate effect of helping to bring about a change in the very unfavorable economic situation, which has been considerably exacerbated by the state of our economic relations with foreign countries. Between 1979 and 1982 in particular it was one of the most important instruments of economic policy. When social reproduction is profoundly disrupted, that is when there is pronounced economic imbalance, one cannot take an abstract and superficial view of the restrictiveness or expansiveness of monetary and credit policy and accuse it of causing a slowdown in production and employment, or of being to blame for the high level of inflation, Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, said in an interview with TANJUG Editor Milos Petkovic. A considerable slackening of domestic demand, along with a basic reduction in imports, inevitably had an effect on the decline in production, and all with the aim of achieving positive trends within the framework of the balance of payments (it was essential to move from an enormously high deficit to a surplus in current transactions).

Speaking about the contribution with monetary and credit policy had made to slackening domestic demand, Radovan Makic stressed that this has been really effective over the past few years.

The effectiveness of a restrictive monetary and credit policy are considerably diminished by the existence of irregular sources of money issue. All irregular sources have been identifi d and examined in detail, and measures to eliminate them have been taken. The Yugoslav National Bank is determined within its rights and duties to stop all channels for irregular money issue. And despite numerous instances of resistance, serious results have been achieved.

Noting current and future monetary and credit policy, the governor of the Yugoslav National Bank noted that this must include dynamic and stable growth in production, especially for exports, stimulation of agriculture and an improvement in the balance of payments.

I adopt the standpoint that society's main task is to mobilize all productive forces to instill dynamism into overall economic trends, making the maximum use of human potential, knowledge, existing capacities and to attain a high level of rational economic growth, for this is the sole realistic prerequisite which offers a way out of the crisis. Creditary and monetary policy must serve these goals, Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, declared in a TANJUG interview.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD132048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of preparations for the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference convened to sum up and consider the outcome of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, of the LCY Central Committee Presidium met today to discuss the results of the public debate and to establish the stance to be put forward by the LCY Central Committee delegation at the start of the next SAWPY Federal Conference session.

At today's session, which was presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the Presidium also discussed information about some of the issues concerning the construction of nuclear powerplants in Yugoslavia. The information is to be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for consideration. It has been reported that in this context the Presidium pointed to the need to accelerate work on a joint program of development in Yugoslavia's energy industry up to the year 2000. The program must give priority to the rational use of domestic energy sources.

The Presidium stressed that the development of nuclear energy in Yugoslavia must follow a joint Yugoslav nuclear program to be based on a joint policy and a uniform technical-technological concept of nuclear energy development. It was pointed out that the appropriate federal organs could make a decision on the construction of nuclear powerplants only after extensive consultations with scientists and experts. The public must be promptly and constantly provided with detailed information about it.

The Presidium also adopted a draft report on its work between June 1985 and June 1986. The report will be sent to the Central Committee for consideration and adoption.

The Presidium today adopted Vidoje Zarkovic's information about the talks he conducted with Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentinian Communist Party, and with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

ARTUKOVIC SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR WAR CRIMES

AU140934 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 14 (AFP) -- A Yugoslav court Wednesday sentenced to death Andrija Artukovic, 86, the "Butcher of the Balkans," for his wartime role, after a month-long trial.

Artukovic, who stood passively as sentence was read, was convicted of having ordered the massacre of several hundred prisoners, and of responsibility for the deaths of thousands of people during the World War II.

Under Yugoslav law, the sentence, which was passed by a Croatian court, must be ratified by the Croatian Supreme Court and the Federal Supreme Court before becoming final.

No person aged more than 70 has actually been executed in Yugoslavia.